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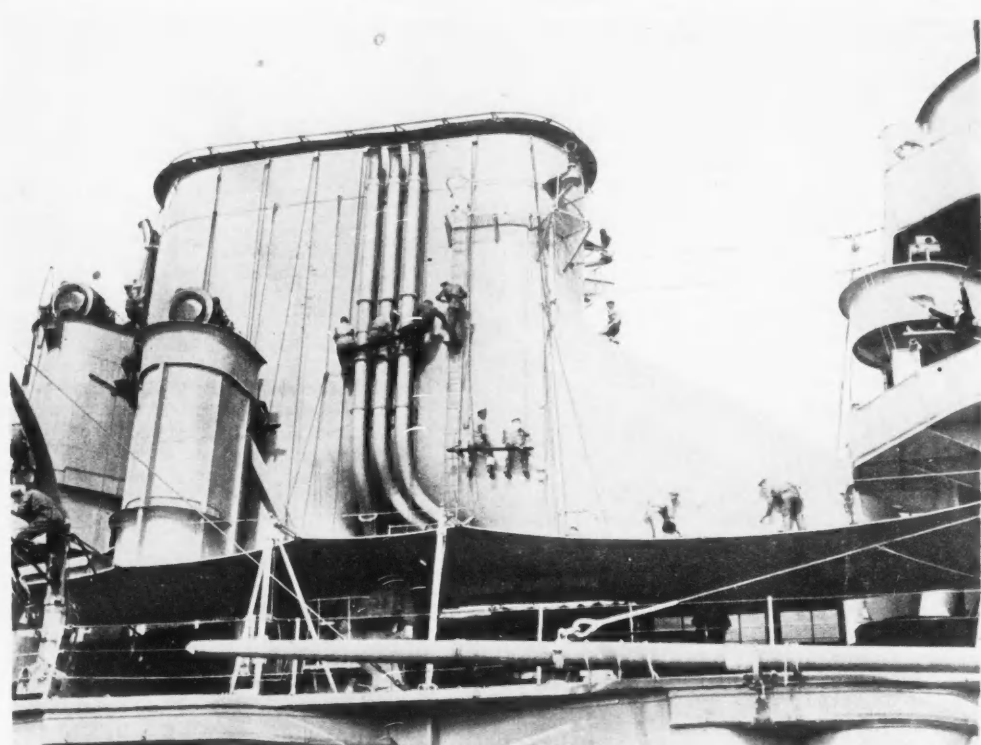
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CANADA FIGHTS SHY OF COMPLETE NATIONHOOD

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THE FRONT PAGE

THE public is inclined to believe that great economists are free from that infirmity of the ordinary mind which leads so many to explain the failure or success of everything because of adherence to, or disregard of, their pet theories.

Economists May Also Be Fallible

The recent speeches of Sir George Paish in several Canadian cities proves that the malady can assume as virulent a form in the technical as in the lay brain. Seldom has the puissance of free trade had a more thorough-going exponent. Sir George, perhaps, would have been more convincing had he been a little less convinced. Whether favourable or otherwise to free trade principles, few men will see, as Sir George seems to see, in the practice of this economic principle, the sole source of England's great development in the nineteenth century. England's early adoption of industrialism, her sweeping of the ships of other nations from the seas, and other, perhaps more obscure causes, had their part as well in the general results. And we do not have to leave this continent to find another striking example of great national expansion under a fiscal policy, the antithesis of that which Sir George believes made England supreme.

Was it not a Greek sage who, when asked what was the best form of government, replied, "When, and for whom?" His suggestion has equal application to the fiscal policies of nations. In Canada there is an element in the situation which is entirely absent in England. No fiscal policy which Britain might adopt could conceivably affect her political or national identity. Is the same true of a country of ten millions of people living alongside a nation ten times as populous? Rightly or wrongly, the majority of Canadians have always felt that their political destiny was involved in their economic problems. They have, by repeated acts, indicated that they were ready to accept some financial sacrifice for the privilege of preserving their own political institutions and working out their own political theories according to national tradition and instinct. They may have been mistaken, but in spite of shrill warnings against their economic heresies, they are still impenitent.

THE declaration of Western solvency which was the chief feature of Hon. R. B. Bennett's speech in closing the "Debate on the Address" at Ottawa recently is his most important utterance since Parliament assembled. It was high time that the truth about the actual financial situation of that section of Canada should be disclosed for the information of the world at large. The idea has been widely promulgated that the West was bankrupt and its purchasing power practically nil,—a most injurious assumption.

Mr. Bennett on Western Solvency

The Prime Minister pointed out that the two millions of people in the prairie provinces had in the last three years produced two billion dollars of new wealth, and asked how such a people could be regarded as bankrupt. These same farmers own \$300,000,000 worth of automobiles, tractors and other vehicles and pay in license fees and gasoline taxes \$9,600,000 per year. Information available in chartered banks shows that tens of thousands of farmers are still carrying bank deposits; and Mr. Bennett as an old Westerner holds that the prairie country cannot go bankrupt while its population remain the same sturdy people they have always been.

Mr. Bennett would probably be the last to deny

that things are far from rosy in the West at the present time, but his speech is a timely corrective of the suggestion that what was three years ago one of the most flourishing sections of the world's surface is in the process of premature death.

On another point the Prime Minister was privileged to indulge in the melancholy satisfaction of saying "I told you so". Three years ago he predicted financial disaster for many people in this country if something was not done to curb the wave of wild speculation then rampant. He was widely criticized for making a "Blue Ruin" speech but all that he said came tragically true. It is possible that he had in mind the section of Canada in which his career was made, for in that year countless Western farmers after delivering their grain at the elevators, proceeded to speculate in oil prospects and wheat futures with the proceeds. In other words they were just as foolish as countless men in Eastern cities. It was a far cry from the pioneers of Upper Canada who performed incredible labors to the Western pioneer with his account at the stock-broker's.

IT WOULD be hoping too much to expect that the statement issued recently on behalf of all Canadian chartered banks by Mr. Beaudry Leman, of Montreal, president of the Canadian Bankers Association, will silence the more violent complainants against these institutions. But it is nevertheless a very convincing answer to the common slander that the farmers of the West are oppressed by the capitalists of the East. The statement effectively meets the charge that there has been a general policy of withholding credit from Western farmers. Despite the difficult conditions of last year, farm loans in that territory were increased and not diminished. Accusations with regard to excessive rates of interest are answered by the fact that over 75 per cent. of Western farm loans are at a rate of 7 per cent. or less. When it is realized that in the heart of the city of Toronto a first mortgage on high class residential property yields 6½ per cent., it can hardly be said that the prairie farmer is unjustly treated.

The most conclusive answer to the ancient charge that the East squeezes the West dry, is to be found in the fact that to-day bank loans in the prairie provinces actually exceed bank deposits. For some reason or other it is always difficult to convince certain people of the patent fact that it is depositors' money and not their own that banks have to lend; and that they betray the trust of countless innocent people when they loan this money without proper security and provision for repayment. The basic thought of all assailants of banks, past and present, seems to be that they should be compelled to advance money on whatever security the borrower deems valid. But all of us would soon be bankrupt and out on the street if such counsels prevailed.

THE British Trade Commissioner to Canada invariably speaks illuminatively and his St. George's Day address at Toronto was more than usually stimulating. His eloquent account of the genesis and rise of the British group of peoples re-enforced his contention that a nation with such a magnificent past was not exhausted.

Sir William Clarke's Message to admit that probably England is not yet grappling with such grave problems as loss of trade, widespread unemployment and other troubles of the times, with all the vigor and energy she should. He

even took the view that her people do not yet fully realize the extent of the task they have assumed; or the need for a truly national effort to meet a national crisis. But he was equally emphatic that this does not mean that Britain is slipping into decadence, demoralization and decay.

As Trade Commissioner he speaks with something like official authority and he assured his hearers that Britain is not so inert, so wedded to the old ways as many suppose. Recent progress in industrial reorganization has been remarkable he claimed, and he showed that the decline in Britain's trade is relative not absolute. Her level of production has fallen far less than in Germany and the United States. Furthermore, despite two and half million unemployed, the numbers actually in employment, according to statistics of 1929, were actually greater by 800,000 than in the pre-war boom year of 1913.

Of course this means that trade has not kept pace with increase of population but Sir William is justified in his impatience with publicists who approach Britain in the spirit of "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him", and in his declaration that she is not an early candidate for the funeral parlours.

On St. George's Day young Randolph Churchill, an earnest and eloquent example of golden youth, also spoke twice in Toronto. Though he revealed a boyish, impetuous intolerance of over-cautious elder statesmen, which perhaps typifies a widely diffused state of mind among the rising generation, he left no doubt in the minds of anyone of his conviction of the basic and future greatness of Britain. It is well to find a young Englishman who feels that way.

FROM the well known publishers' journal "Printer's Ink" of New York comes a very interesting suggestion. Briefly it proposes intensive research to find new uses for wheat. It points out that when cotton ceased to be regarded as a mere collection of fibres but a chemical entity, great new industries resulted, such as rayon, cellophane, lacquers, smokeless powder and photographic films based on the production of cellulose from cotton.

The myriad products now developed from crude petroleum as a result of research are another case in point. Beyond improving the quality of the wheat berry itself, in which Canada has led the world; and turning it into certain breakfast foods, little has been done in the way of chemical research into new uses for wheat and wheat straw. If scientists went seriously to work on this problem something might develop which would in future prevent any such glut of the cereal as that from which the wheat growers of many countries have been suffering. There may be beverage possibilities other than whiskey in wheat which have not yet been exploited and a host of other things that may suggest themselves to experts in chemical research. The idea is well worth pursuing.

ON ANOTHER page will be found a discussion by Mr. Bernard K. Sandwell of the position taken by the recent Provincial Conference at Ottawa on the subject of amendments to the British North America Act, which is well worthy of attention. In connection with the general question of Imperial statutes affecting the Dominions there is one important phase little understood in this country.

Colonial Laws Act Not Dead Letter

In many newspapers (including this publication) it has been assumed that the old Colonial Laws Validity Act which permitted an Imperial veto on Canadian measures was to all intents and purposes a dead letter because it had entirely fallen into dis-

THE ROYAL RULERS OF SIAM

Left, King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambai Barni of Siam as they arrived at Scarborough, N. Y., on board their royal train recently. After being greeted at the station they made their way by motor car to the estate of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Purchase, N. Y., where they will stop during their stay in New York. This was the final step in a trip which started from Bangkok, Siam, six weeks ago and which carried the Royal couple over 12,000 miles. Right, sailors attached to the H.M.S. Warspite giving one of her peculiar funnels its annual spring coating of fresh paint.

—Wide World Photos.

use. As a Montreal correspondent, Mr. Brooke Claxton, points out, this is an incorrect assumption. The old law has been invoked within the past five years though in a rather obscure case by the Attorney General of Great Britain.

In 1878 the Parliament of Canada enacted Section 1025 of the Criminal Code to abolish appeals to the Privy Council in Criminal cases. This provision stood unquestioned until 1926, when counsel for one Nadeau, convicted of murder in Western Canada, went to London with an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Attorney General of Great Britain intervened and the Privy Council sustained his position, namely that in so far as the Canadian statute of 1878 purported to prevent appeals to the Crown, it was invalid under Section 2 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) as being contrary to the earlier Privy Council Acts of 1833 and 1844. The appeal rendered no service to Nadeau, whose conviction was again sustained, but the incident shows that the old law still prevails and involves a situation in need of remedy.

THE recent discovery that one of the new members of the House of Commons, Thomas Reid, of New Westminster, is adept on the bagpipes suggests the remark that besides skill in politics there is in Parliament and in the Senate much talent of one sort or another.

Private Aptitudes of Politicians

We have no Winston Churchill, not even, perhaps a Colonel John Buchan, but there are literary men of some distinction in their own country in the Green Chamber and in the Red. The leader of the opposition, Mr. Mackenzie King, is author of several books. He himself was amused, by the way, by the remark of Professor Stephen Leacock that when the future leader of the Liberal party turned from poetry to politics Canada lost an able man of letters in return for a very ordinary man of affairs.

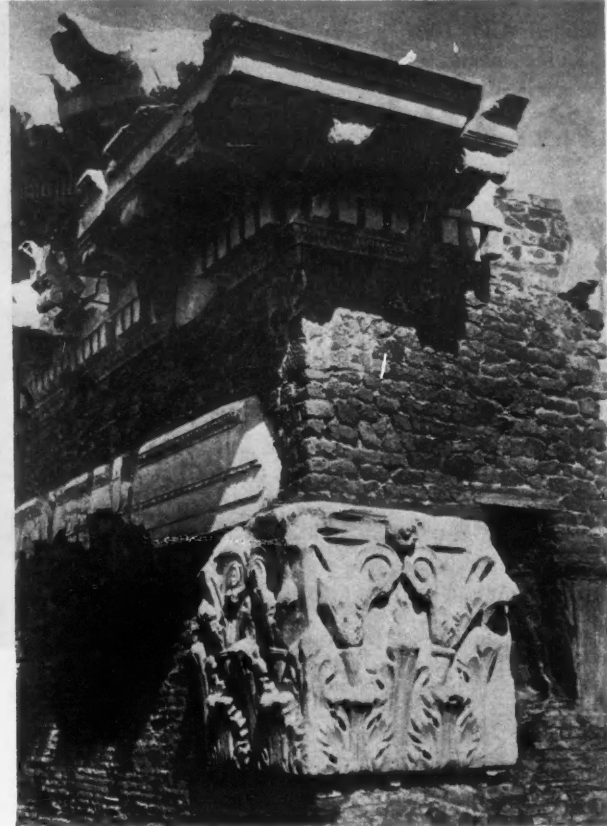
Mr. Bennett, it appears, has not been so prolific in a literary way. He himself observed recently that his only contribution to journalism was an editorial he wrote one week for a New Brunswick newspaper when the editor was away fishing. In the Red Chamber perhaps the most illustrious figure in this department of life is Senator Thomas Chapais, but John Lewis is the author of a biography of George Brown. Rodolphe Lemieux has written several books and George E. Foster has written speeches and pamphlets. There are more newspapermen than authors in the Commons, but Georges Bouchard has several books to his credit. "Charlie" Bell, of Hamilton, has written several plays, including the famous "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath". Jean Francois Pouliot, one of the humorists of the House, is an author of law books. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways, wrote a capital war book, "A Surgeon in Arms". Of the independents in the south-east corner, J. S. Woods-worth has written several pamphlets and at least one social service survey printed in book form, while William Irvine has published a book entitled "Co-operative Government".

THE GLORIES OF ANCIENT ROME----

Among the most important archaeological excavations being made in Italy, are those at Ostia, the port of Ancient Rome at the mouth of the Tiber. These excavations have already yielded a wealth of material throwing light on the maritime usages of the Romans. Not only have important remains of the harbor itself been found, but also many of the buildings of the town. Besides the remains of the buildings, several marble columns have been found.



Left, recently excavated baths in Ostia. Statue is of Abundance. Below are seen the hollow bricks through which the heat passed to warm the water and the rooms. Centre, fragments of the front of the Temple of Augustus recently brought to light in Ostia. Right, view of the southern side of the baths in Ostia showing remains of enormous windows which permitted Romans to take sun cures in the baths themselves.



ABOLITION OF CANADA'S SOVEREIGNTY

Decision of Recent Inter-Provincial Conference on Amendments to B. N. A. Act Fraught With Danger

By BERNARD K. SANDWELL

ON WEDNESDAY, April 8, ten gentlemen in glossy silk hats and frock coats, with Easter flowers in their buttonholes, met in a room in Ottawa and abolished the then existing method for the amendment of the Constitution of Canada, to an accompaniment of loud cheers from Mr. John S. Ewart, K. C.

Being too busy to bother at the moment with the question of devising a new method for the amendment of the Constitution, they decided to meet again at some future date and attend to that comparatively minor matter. In the meanwhile the Canadian Constitution is unamendable. It is exactly like the laws of the Medes and Persians; it cannot be changed.

It is conceivable that it may never be possible to change it again. The ten gentlemen in the silk hats and frock coats may never meet. That, I admit, is improbable, for a trip to Ottawa at Easter time is not unpleasant and their expenses are paid by the people. They may meet and never be able to agree. It is one thing to be unanimous about how the Constitution shall not be amended and quite another thing to be unanimous about how it shall. This prospect, however, does not seem to have worried them. One gathers that they were much set on preventing amendments which they might not like and comparatively little concerned about facilitating those which they might like.

So great was their hurry to get away after abolishing the existing provisions for amending the Constitution, that they did not bother even to draft any statement fully informing the Canadian people of what they had done. The statement which they did issue announces only their decision that "the Colonial Laws Validity Act should no longer apply" to Dominion or provincial enactments, except as regards the British North America Act, concerning whose amendment "the status quo should be maintained". The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire tells us a great deal more than that. From him I learn, not only that the B. N. A. Act was left in statu quo, but also that it was decided that the Act can only be amended by unanimous consent of all the Provinces "where a change of importance is contemplated", and that it was planned to hold another conference to decide how that consent is to be expressed. This last statement is confirmed by Mr. Bennett.

(It is of course possible that the Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail and Empire* is misinformed, and that the ten gentlemen did not really "decide" how the B. N. A. Act is not to be amended; they may not even have decided that they had the power to decide anything about it. But if they did not, it certainly seems desirable that somebody who is in a position to know should say so. Until that happens one is more or less obliged to assume that the *Mail and Empire* is right. After all it is one of the leading organs of the party to which most of the ten gentlemen belong. Mr. Bennett has stated also that the proceedings of the ten gentlemen were taken down for purposes of record; but he denied that the report would be produced by his Government, and it is a little difficult to see how any Provincial Government could produce it while the Dominion is not doing so. That part of the proceedings which involves legislation at Ottawa would of course become public anyhow, but it is already on record; it consists simply in the decision that all Dominion and Provincial enactments shall henceforth be free from the limitations of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, except laws amending the B. N. A. Act. But this tells us nothing about how the B. N. A. Act is to be amended, and it is hardly credible that the ten gentlemen adjourned without saying a word about that, or that they planned to meet again without putting that question on their agenda.)

The status quo as regards the B. N. A. Act is that it can be amended at any time by the Imperial Parliament which enacted it. But that is merely a formal

procedure. It has been recognized for generations that the Imperial Parliament will not amend the B. N. A. Act except upon the application of Canada. If the ten gentlemen have decided, as the Mail and Empire assures me, that the Act should not be amended except with the unanimous consent of all the Provinces, and if their decision is accepted as valid by Canadians, we may rest assured that the Imperial Parliament will never amend the Act unless and until it is provided with a certificate of the consent of all the Provinces, expressed in such form as the ten gentlemen may decide at their future foregathering. Canada's acceptance of the abolition of the Colonial Laws Validity Act would, if not qualified by the ten gentlemen in question (I seem to have forgotten to mention that they were the Premiers of the ten Governments which exist in Canada), have had the effect of transferring to the Dominion Parliament the amending power over the B. N. A. Act previously enjoyed by the Imperial Parliament. The ten gentlemen vetoed this transfer, set up a new requirement without which the Act must not be amended, and light-heartedly adjourned without providing any means whatever by which that requirement is to be fulfilled.

In addition to leaving Canada with a Constitution which, until the ten gentlemen have done something more about it, will possess a rigidity compared with which that of the United States is the last word in elasticity and adaptability, the ten gentlemen appear, in the opinion of this humble writer at least, to have dealt such a blow at the concept of Canadian nationhood as has never been dealt since the concept was formulated in 1867. If the action which they have taken is really in accord with the views and feelings of the people of the nine Provinces (I had almost said the people of Canada, but I must avoid that locution for the future), the Dominion will gradually sink to the level of a Confederacy of nine loosely associated sovereign Provinces, very closely resembling the Confederacy which the Southern States endeavoured to establish in the American Civil War. But if the action of these ten gentlemen is not in accord with the views and feelings of the people in question—if they are really the people of Canada as well as and rather more than the people of the nine Provinces—then it is no exaggeration to say that this decision contains within itself the seeds of a Canadian Civil War which may be as agonizing and as inevitable as the American one. For the people of a self-conscious nation are not going to be deterred from the carrying out of any course of action which may be dictated to them by a strong sense of moral responsibility for what goes on within their national territory, no matter whether that course of action is authorized by the strict letter of the Constitution or not. In such cases it is better that the Constitution should be flexible to the changing demands of a developing people, than that it should be an unyielding barrier behind which small portions of the nation may conduct themselves without regard to the opinion of the country as a whole.

It is unfortunately quite impossible to get people interested in the abstract question of the location of sovereignty, as long as there is no profound moral issue to make the question concrete. Politicians squabbled for generations about the location of sovereignty in the United States, but it was not until the majority of the American people had developed a sense of moral responsibility for the existence of slavery in particular States despite the fact that they had constitutionally no power and therefore no legal responsibility concerning it, that the question became a burning one and had ultimately to be solved by war. In that case the development of national sovereignty and national loyalty in the hearts of the people had far outrun the formulation of that sovereignty in the Constitution; and it took many thousands of lives and many billions of dollars of

waste and expenditure to bring them together again. If the people of Canada desire to be a nation, if they are capable of feeling a common responsibility for whatever goes on within their territory, even though it be sheltered behind the explicit constitutional rights of a Province, they will find means for acting as a nation, and for enforcing that sense of national responsibility, even if they have to amend the Constitution by force of arms in order to do so. It seems a pity that ten gentlemen holding a meeting during the Easter holidays of the year 1931 should have had the power of preventing the Canadian people from amending their own constitution (if opposed by a single Province) by any other means than by a resort to arms.

The doctrine of unanimous consent of all the Provinces to any amendment of the Canadian Constitution (for until the ten gentlemen have told us what kind of amendments are unimportant we must necessarily assume that all amendments are important) is so astounding to anybody who has formed the habit of regarding Canada as a nation, that one is forced to the conclusion that the majority of Canadians, who seem to have accepted this doctrine with placidity, can never have formed any such habit at all. Even the United States in its most federalist days never contemplated so extravagant an assertion of the supreme sovereignty of the individual State. This Declaration of Ottawa, or whatever other title may be affixed to the decisions of the ten gentlemen, reduces the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada to the level of a compact or treaty between nine independent and self-subsisting provincial sovereignties, unalterable in any important terms except by joint agreement of the whole nine parties. It gives an enormous impetus to the idea of secession; for if the provinces are true sovereignties and the Dominion is merely a compact between them, any one of these sovereignties which finds the terms of the compact becoming intolerable and which cannot induce all the remaining members of the compact to alter them can have no possible recourse except to withdraw from the alliance.

On the practical side the objections are fully as serious. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the ten gentlemen that as a result of their decision a single Province will be enabled to blackmail the entire Dominion by holding up urgently needed amendments until its own special financial or other demands have been conceded. In a country where railway rates are habitually regulated by the Government and one of the railways is actually in the Government's hands, the potentialities for this species of extortion are almost unlimited. The Fathers of Confederation, who formed this Dominion largely because of the way in which each Province had been enabled to checkmate the designs of the other Province under the Union organization, would certainly lift their hands in horror if they could see the way in which their successors are re-erecting the provincial power into an effective obstacle to all national progress. They were endeavouring to make a nation, not an alliance. While they laid down very clearly and fully the spheres within which it was desirable that the provincial authority should ordinarily be left to function undisturbed, they expressly conferred upon the national authority the right to invade those spheres in the one case in which complete national unity was urgently called for, namely the sphere of treaty relations with other countries. They did not have to make provision for the question of amending the Constitution which they had themselves drawn up, for the power of such amendment was still vested in the Imperial Parliament and they did not contemplate its removal to any other location. If they had made such provision we cannot hesitate, in view of their complete recognition of national sovereignty in the treaty clause, to believe that they would have vested the power of amend-

ment, not in the individual Provinces, but in the nation itself. Even when they were meeting in Charlottetown, I fancy that the suggestion that Prince Edward Island should be given a right to veto a Constitutional amendment supported by a majority of the people of the Dominion at large and of the eight other Provinces would have caused them to smile. But the ten gentlemen in Ottawa seventy years later saw nothing humorous about it.

One of the most astounding things about the whole situation is that the special interests which the provincial veto is supposed to safeguard are not indissolubly associated with any Province. In the case of the United States, the special interests which were to be safeguarded through State powers were economic, and were closely bound up with the geographical nature of the land of the States themselves. In Canada they are educational and religious, and there is nothing to associate them eternally with any particular Province. It is conceivable that the Province of Quebec might cease to contain a majority of French Canadians and even of Roman Catholics. It is much more easily conceivable that every other Province might cease to contain a majority of non-Catholics. What then is to preserve the rights of these two different classes of religionists as defined under the existing Constitution? That that Constitution has some of the moral obligations of a compact is perfectly true; but the compact is not between provincial sovereignties, but between different racial and religious elements, and it would be much better if its observance were left to be enforced by the moral sense of the people of Canada than by the veto of a provincial Government. If the provincial Governments had no veto, a very profound moral responsibility would rest upon the people of Canada as a whole, to make no changes which would violate the spirit of the understanding upon which French and English, Protestant and Catholic, entered upon the common task of building up a great and tolerant nation. With the safeguarding of that understanding left explicitly to the provincial authorities, no individual Canadian anywhere in Canada need bother his head about it any further.

Mr. Ewart notes that in deciding that not only Dominion but provincial legislation should be withdrawn from the over-riding power of the Imperial Parliament the ten gentlemen appear to have gone further than any Imperial Conference has gone. Mr. Ewart, whose chief interest is in seeing that the Imperial Parliament shall not have anything to say about Canada, is naturally gratified by this progress. Other Canadians would be more gratified if they knew just exactly what other overriding power is substituted for that of the Imperial Parliament in regard to provincial enactments, or whether the sovereignty of the provinces is now so absolute that nobody can override them at all. The power of disallowance which under the British North America Act was to be exercised by the King (in the sense of the Imperial Government) over Dominion legislation has become obsolete. It would be interesting to know whether the corresponding power of the Governor General (in the sense of the Dominion Government) over the Acts of provincial legislatures is to become obsolete also. It seems, to say the least, a trifle inconsistent that a Province which has the power to veto any amendment to the Dominion Constitution should nevertheless be liable to have every line of its legislation disallowed by the Government of the Dominion. Such, however, would appear to be the situation brought about by the Declaration of Ottawa, unless the disallowance power is also to be taken away from the Dominion. The explanation of the inconsistency is that the Dominion control over provincial legislation was set up in 1867, when we were trying to be nationally-minded, and that the

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LITHGOW MISSION REACHES CANADA

Eminent British Industrial Leaders Here to Promote Inter-Imperial Trade Co-operation

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

Canadian Correspondent of the London "Times"

ON SATURDAY, April 18, there sailed from Britain for Canada a small but interesting delegation of British industrialists which has been organized by the Federation of British Industries, a body corresponding to our Manufacturers Association. An account of its personnel may be apposite before its objects are discussed. Its bellwether is Sir James Lithgow, Bart., who is at present serving as president of the F.B.I., as the Federation of British Industries is generally known. Sir James is a Scot and a member of one of the shipbuilding families which built up the old prosperity of the Clydeside, now sadly decayed. At an early age he entered the family business of Russell and Co., at Port Glasgow, which lies some ten miles down the Clyde from its greater namesake. His grandfather and father had been partners in it and under the direction of Sir James and his brother, Mr. Henry Lithgow, it has grown to be the largest private shipbuilding business in the world, all types of modern ships being built in it. Sir James takes an active part in the general affairs of the shipbuilding industry and as long ago as 1912 was president of the Clyde Shipbuilding Association. He became president of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation in 1921-22 and then extended his interests to wider industrial questions, being elected first vice-president and then president of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations. He was also delegate of British employers at an International Labor Conference at Geneva and has been a member of the Central Electricity Board since its formation in 1917.

Sir James Lithgow was, before the war, a member of the Territorial Force and he served overseas with a Scottish artillery unit of which he is now honorary colonel. In politics the Lithgow family has always been strongly Liberal, but Sir James lately made a break with the family tradition and the normal attitude of ship-builders to tariffs in pronouncing himself in favor of a general tariff for Great Britain. He is rated one of the most important and enlightened industrial leaders in the Motherland and is credited with a fund of real economic statesmanship which he will apply to the problems before him.

SIR ARTHUR DUCKHAM, G.B.E., K.C.B., is an equally prominent representative of English industry. A Kentishman by birth, he was educated at Blackheath School just outside London, and at an early age began a practical apprenticeship in engineering shops. Supplementing this with assiduous studies, he devised and patented a number of devices which proved exceedingly successful. Some of the most profitable were connected with furnace work and the carbonization of coal, and he also became an authority upon engineering problems connected with chemical developments. His firm, which is known as the Woodhall Duckham Vertical Retort and Oven Construction Company, is one of the most successful enterprises in Britain and does a large business all over the world. During the war he lent his services to the government and served as a member of the Munitions Council and of the Air Council—latterly acting as Director-General of Aircraft Production. After the war he served as a member of the Sankey Coal Commission in 1919 and in 1929 he visited Australia as chairman of the British Economic Mission; he is also chairman of the Standing Committee on Mineral Transport.

Sir Arthur Duckham is one of the younger industrial leaders who by developing new industries and maintaining satisfactory relations with labor have been keeping the British economic ship afloat during very troubled days. He has never taken any part in politics but he has shown evidence of assiduous public spirit, and he is at present serving as vice-president of the F.B.I. So the British manufacturers have chosen for this mission two of their outstanding figures and both of them would be classified as thoroughly progressive in their views and ardent devotees of Empire trade co-operation.

Accompanying them in the capacity of secretary is Mr. James Moir Mackenzie, a Scot who was educated at Fettes College and Edinburgh University, and who was in his youth a famous football player, representing Scotland in many international matches. After serving in the war he became secretary of the Foreign Department of the F.B.I. and he has already visited

Canada several times in its interest, he is possessed of a working knowledge of our conditions and problems.

THE real object of the mission is to hold discussions with members of the Canadian Governments and leaders of Canadian finance and industry for the furtherance of Empire trade co-operation. In this connection the policy of the Federation is admirably summarised by the following excerpts taken from the F.B.I.'s report on British economic policy with regard to the Dominions which was submitted to the MacDonald Government prior to the Imperial Conference. It declared:

"That the most urgent necessity exists for this



MAJOR J. R. ROPER, K.C.M.C., HALIFAX
Recently chosen Dominion President of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, succeeding Lt.-Col. LaFleche, of Ottawa.

country to take all possible steps to increase trade with the Dominions."

"That in considering the problems of inter-Imperial trade it is essential to take into account the economic desires of the Dominions."

The Federation therefore recommends for the consideration of the next Imperial Conference the following suggestions:

(1) That steps should be taken to rationalise as far as possible Empire industrial production.

(2) That there should be a closer technical liaison between the industries of the United Kingdom and the Dominion.

(3) That existing preferences created by Great Britain to the Dominions should not be disturbed.

Subsequent to the Imperial Conference, whose results were naturally a great disappointment to the leaders of the F.B.I., it issued a lengthy pamphlet entitled "Industry and the Nation", and in it a whole section was devoted to inter-Imperial trade; it was prefaced with the statement, "The Federation regards the furtherance of inter-Imperial trade and the development of the resources of the Empire as an immediate and vital economic necessity."

So the Lithgow Mission, as it will be called, has been organized in pursuance of the settled policy of the F.B.I. and has behind it the full authority of that powerful organization. Its members do not come as representatives of their own particular industries but as ambassadors of the whole manufacturing industry of Britain. They have no political axes to grind and have purely economic objects in view. The Mission comes, moreover, with the cordial approval of the Bennett Ministry, although it will not be its official

guest. When Mr. Stevens was in London attending the Imperial Conference, representatives of the F.B.I. approached him to ask if in his opinion a small mission of prominent British industrialists, armed with nothing but an exploratory mandate, would be welcomed in Canada. Mr. Stevens deferred an answer until he had returned to Canada and made inquiries, and then he sent a message asking that such a mission should be despatched. Unfortunately both Sir James Lithgow and Sir Arthur Duckham are exceedingly busy men, involved in heavy responsibilities, both public and private, and as a consequence they will be able to spend only about two and a half weeks in Canada as their plans call for them to sail homeward about the middle of May. They will be unable to go to the West and they will confine their activities to Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa.

SIR JAMES LITHGOW and his colleagues will have naturally first conferred with Premier Bennett, Mr. Stevens and other Ministers and permanent officials for the purpose of explaining in person the objects of their mission and of discussing inter-Imperial trade policies with them. They will also meet many Canadian leaders of industry. They are aware that individual views must be affected in no small degree by individual and local interests and they feel that no sound and lasting fabric of Imperial trade co-operation can be erected unless adequate consideration is given to the special views and interests of different parts of the Commonwealth. What they aim at is a free and frank interchange of views between themselves and the industrial leaders whom they meet and they want all cards to be laid on the table without reserve. When they have held conferences in Montreal and Toronto, they will return for a day or two to Ottawa and communicate their impressions to Mr. Bennett and try to outline what plans of economic co-operation seem feasible as the result of their investigations. When they return to Britain they will report the result of their mission to the F.B.I. and if the hopes of the sponsors of the Mission are realised, then a probable outcome would be that the F.B.I., after a general contact between British and Canadian industry had been established by the Lithgow Mission, would send out delegations representative of individual trades or groups of industries to confer with their opposite numbers in Canada.

The late Lord Melchett, better known as Sir Alfred Mond, was a fervent advocate in his later years of what he called the "rationalisation" of the industrial life of the British Commonwealth, and if the Lithgow Mission meets with a sympathetic welcome in Canada, its members may have something to say on the subject. For the last three months an able official of the British Steel Export Association, Mr. Julian Pigott, has been in Canada holding conversations with the leaders of the Canadian steel industry. He has been suggesting that some arrangement should be worked out between the steel manufacturers of Canada and Britain under which if the former were guaranteed freedom from price-cutting or even from competition of any sort on the part of the British firms in certain times, the latter should be allowed easy ingress to the Canadian market for certain other kinds of steel products which the Canadian plants either do not make at all or cannot make cheaply. The avowed object of such arrangement would be to keep within the Commonwealth a substantial volume of business which is now done by American steel plants. Mr. Pigott has found the steel manufacturers of Canada willing to listen sympathetically to his proposals; they are painfully aware of the implications of the threat of the mighty U.S. Steel Corporation to establish at Ojibway, Ont., a mammoth Canadian plant which would manufacture every kind of steel product and the British steel people also apprehend that its emergence would mean in time their complete expulsion from the Canadian market. So at the present there is the strongest of motives for the British and Canadian steel manufacturers to come together and work out some sort of arrangement, which would enable them to hold the Canadian market for steel products and deter the U.S. Steel Co. from carrying out its plans.

The Bennett Ministry has given its blessing to these conversations between the steel interests and although negotiations have not reached the point of any definite bargain, high hopes are entertained of a successful outcome for them. Now if the steel manufacturers of the two countries can work out a satisfactory co-operative arrangement, there is no reason why their example should not be followed in other industries and the opinion has been growing among many people who are interested in the Imperial trade problem, that there is better chance of profitable results by working along these lines than by trusting to politicians to evolve a scheme of reciprocal tariffs. Of course if co-operative industrial arrangements can be achieved, then preferential tariffs can play a very useful part in promoting their success. But clearly the first and most necessary step is to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good will between the industrial leaders of Canada and Britain and this is the real objective of the Lithgow Mission. Its members are imbued with the belief that the future prosperity of the Commonwealth depends upon the continued prosperity and growth of each partner and they believe that the fortunes of each partner, of whom no single one is today in any happy economic plight, could be greatly bettered by closer co-operation and some departure from the present tendency of each keeping its own economic life in a watertight compartment.

Canada's Sovereignty

(Continued from Page 2)

provincial control over the Dominion Constitution is being asserted in 1931, when we seem inclined to become provincially-minded instead.

Is it not a little disappointing that sixty-four years of experience of a Constitution embodying a very considerable degree of nationhood should have left us more distrustful of nationhood than we were at the beginning?



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MONARCH-KNIT Sportwear

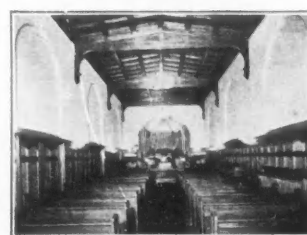


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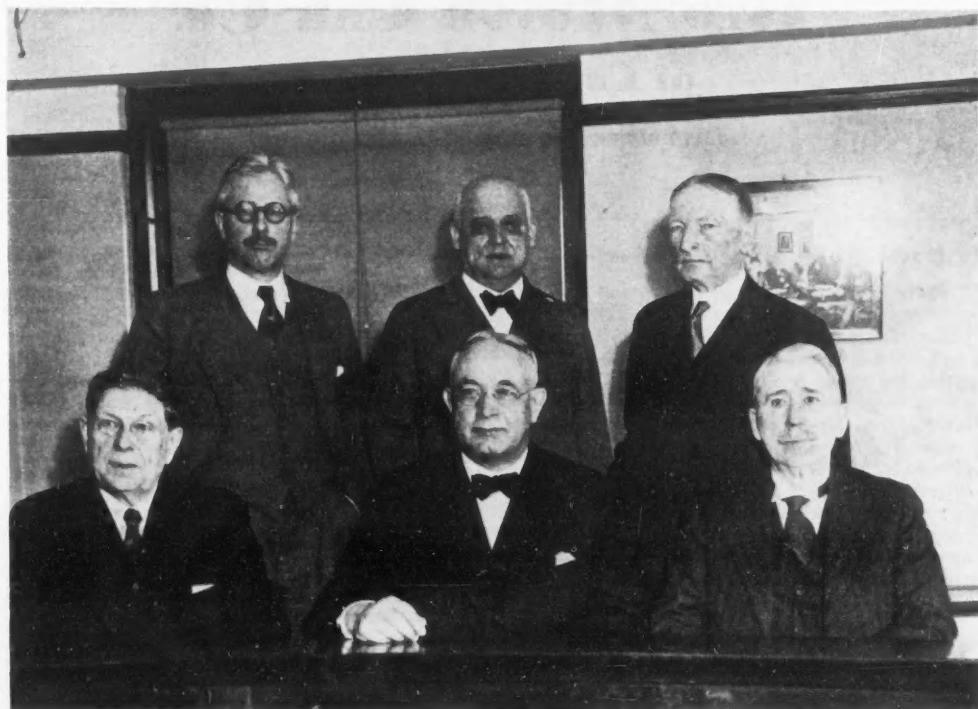
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This body which deals with a variety of boundary disputes, chiefly connected with waterways, recently met in new quarters at Washington. Left to right, standing: L. J. Burpee, Ottawa; A. O. Stanley, Kentucky; P. J. McCumber, North Dakota. Seated: G. W. Kyte, Nova Scotia; J. H. Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H., (chairman), and Sir William Hearst, Toronto.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Preparing Budget Bassinet

OVER in Connaught Building across the canal, Mr. Breadner, the serious-minded commissioner of customs, has been laboring feverishly behind locked doors and with his telephones cut off, preparing for the birth of Mr. Bennett's first budget. Mr. Breadner's many warm friends are not sorry that he has severed communications during the birth agonies; he is inclined to become excitable, impatient, rather painfully abrupt even with his intimates when he is exceptionally busy and pressed for time. But undoubtedly he is a good man for the preparation of a budget bassinet, and Mr. Bennett is making full use of his wide and deep knowledge of tariffs in the general revision that is forthcoming and in connection with new taxation measures. Some think that after having assisted so extensively in formulating the tariff revision, Mr. Breadner will have command of the permanent task of giving it proper application as chairman of the tariff board that is to be created under authority of an act of parliament to be passed this session.

The time of the delivery of the budget is as yet undecided, but the probability would seem to be that it will not be before the second or third week in May. Its preparation, both in the matter of tariff revision and taxation, is a tremendous, difficult task. Officials say that it can hardly be completed inside another three weeks, but they admit that if Mr. Bennett should decide that it should be finished earlier he would see that it was done regardless of how impossible it might seem to those engaged on it. When the budget comes, the ensuing debate in the House of Commons will embrace not only the legislation contained in it but the emergency tariff revision of last September. At the special session, the tariff bill was put through with little more than perfunctory criticism by the opposition parties on the understanding that there would be full discussion at the regular session, and both Mr. King and Mr. Gardiner have served notice that the parties they lead intend to avail themselves fully of that understanding.

The character of the fiscal legislation Mr. Bennett is preparing is the subject of keen speculation on Parliament Hill. How far is he going with tariff revision? How is he going to meet the shortage in revenue? These questions one hears constantly in both government and opposition lobbies, in the corridors and in members' rooms. They are the subject of conversation in little groups of members, extramural politicians and hangers-on at the Chateau. Some think the tariff revision will not be drastic—that the best, or the worst, will be left over for another session. Their reasoning is that the impending creation of a tariff board and the forthcoming adjourned Empire economic conference indicate delay. On the first point, they undoubtedly are in error, and the error arises from a misconception of the functions of the tariff board that is to be. The new board, unlike the one it is to replace, will not, either in appearance or in fact, engage in the making of tariffs. That responsibility will stay where it belongs, in the hands of the government, which alone is responsible for fiscal policy. The duty of the tariff board under the Bennett regime will be that of seeing that the tariffs formulated by the government and enacted by parliament are given proper application. In this connection it will be its particular duty to exercise surveillance over the relationship between the tariffs and the prices of products protected by the tariffs, in order that the policy of the ministry of protecting the consumer against the exploitation of tariff protection at their expense may be enforced.

Business Versus Revenue

IN THE matter of the second consideration put forward as a reason for deferring important tariff changes, while probably nobody other than officials working under him and one or two ministers working with him is in Mr. Bennett's confidence, there is nothing to suggest that he would feel impelled to let another year pass before giving full effect to his fiscal policy merely because the economic conference of the Empire is to hold another session here. He did not hesitate to raise tariffs against Great Britain in September, on the eve of his departure for the first session of the conference, and he has already stated in the House of Commons this session, in reply to criticism, that the course pursued in London would not be departed from at the Ottawa conference. And there has been nothing to suggest that anything would have been gained in London or might be gained here in August by the deferring of the application of the domestic policy of the administration. On the contrary, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made the statement while the London conference was in progress that his government would not under any circumstances have recourse to tariff preferences such as proposed by Mr. Bennett, so that, even had the Canadian Prime Minister gone to London with the famous Dunning budget as the basis of his proposition to Great Britain he would have been no further ahead. It is hardly to be apprehended, therefore, that any tariff legislation passed during this session of parliament will influence the conference which is to follow, and, should the hoped-for inter-Empire trade agreements be effected, any necessary tariff preference modifications can be made just as well, if not better, after the domestic tariff policy of this country has been definitely established as before.

One decision Mr. Bennett must make, doubtless has made, in connection with his tariff revision—decision as between national revenue, which he, as Finance Minister, badly needs, and business and industrial stimulation, which the country badly needs. For the raising of tariffs to the point of giving Canadian industry full protection in the home market will decrease rather than increase customs revenue. Enough is known of the Prime Minister's attitude to lead to the conclusion that, despite the condition of the national exchequer, his first concern will be for the interests of business and industry and that he will be content to cope with further loss in customs revenue if such loss means the promotion of those interests.

In this respect, the steel schedule should figure most prominently in the tariff revision. Not only is the Nova Scotia branch of the steel industry, with the provincial government and the representation of the province in the House of Commons behind it, in-



LT.-COL. HON. H. E. MUNROE, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.
New Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, where he has for years been prominent in medical and military circles.

sisting on more protection, but there is what seems to be pretty close to absolute assurance of important development in Ontario if foreign competition in steel and iron is substantially reduced. The United States Steel Corporation is prepared, even seems anxious, to proceed with its long projected expansion at Ojibway, down by the Detroit River, if it is given certain measures of security under the tariff. And Mr. Bennett has betrayed the fact that he looks to see the Ojibway works become one day a leading branch of the Canadian steel industry. It is to be anticipated, therefore, that the budget will deal importantly with the steel tariffs.

Regarding the other department of the budget, taxation, it is pretty generally accepted here that the sales tax has claimed the decision over the proposed turnover tax as the principal means of raising new revenue to make up for the deficiency in customs and excise returns. Mr. Bennett is known to have favored the turnover tax at one time, but the weight of argument from industrial and business interests seems to have been effective. So, through a revised and increased sales tax and through other imposts, he will attempt to make up a shortage in exchequer receipts of close to a hundred million dollars—unless, that is, he should decide that prosperous posterity might well be left to bear a small share of the burden of the present depression and transfer a deficit into the national debt. The reduction in expenditures indicated in the main financial estimates will be largely offset by increases in uncontrollable obligations such as soldiers' pensions. The thirty-seven million dollar difference between the main estimates and the total appropriations for the preceding year does not, of course, take into account the supplementary estimates, so that when all is said and done, the economies of the government may make a dent of only ten or twenty millions in the revenue shortage. By bringing back the sales tax to, say, three or four per cent—it was at one time six per cent—the gap might be pretty nearly bridged.

Reduction of Ministry Coming

AMONG the ideas for improving the public service which are forming in the Prime Minister's busy mind is one for the creation of a department of communications. It would embrace radio, and telegraph and telephone services both wired and wireless, and perhaps might be combined with the Railways and Post Office departments. One fancies that it is Mr. Bennett's marked interest in radio as a means of communication that has prompted the idea; he seldom makes a speech in or out of parliament that he does not confess his respect for this latest and greatest achievement of science. He took the House into his confidence about it all when Mr. King urged the wisdom of reduction in the number of portfolios. He was sympathetic toward the suggestion, and it seems not unlikely that before long something may be done in that direction, for unquestionably it would be feasible to combine some of the departments. The Interior department is fast melting away. The Immigration department under present policies can hardly have anything like as much to do as in former days. One minister might be able to administer the Labor, Immigration, Mines and Interior department services. That would eliminate two portfolios. The combining of Post Office and Railways in the proposed Communications department would cut out another.

Mr. Cahan's Meritorious Measure

ONLY the rules of the House deterred members for giving three cheers and a tiger for Mr. Cahan's bill to remove from Canadian women the disability in the matter of nationality they now sustain when they take American husbands. As the law stands at present, a Canadian woman marrying an alien loses her national status and Canadian citizenship, while under United States law she does not acquire the nationality of her husband. She thus becomes a woman without a country. At the recent Imperial Conference the British Empire adopted certain recommendations bearing on the matter which issued some time back from an international convention, and Mr. Cahan's bill adopts for Canada the decision of the Imperial Conference. It provides that a Canadian woman marrying a foreigner does not sacrifice her Canadian citizenship unless she acquires that of her husband. The legislation is not intended to encourage international marriages.

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Harsh Judgment of Ontario

THE Sydney, N.S., baker who is securing publicity for himself and his products by advertising in his local paper that he is transferring his raw material purchases from Toronto to Montreal because Ontario is resisting the tariff concessions demanded by Nova Scotia could not have visited Ottawa at any time when the so-called Maritime Rights debates were occupying the Commons a few sessions back. Had he been in the galleries of the House he would have heard Ontario members warmly supporting their Maritime associates. In fact, in parliament, at inter-provincial conferences, and elsewhere, representatives of Ontario have displayed keen sympathy with the claims of the seaboard provinces. It is not Ontario, but the difficulties of the problem, that impose whatever obstacle there is in the way of further protection for Nova Scotian industries.

The Superiority Complex

THE Progressive and Independent members really had some excuse, in the rulings given by former Speaker Lemieux, for remaining in their seats when they did not intend to vote. They thought a precedent had been established that would govern. But it is not so easy to understand their unwillingness to vote on Mr. King's amendment to the address. The excuse

they give is that it was a "political" amendment and they were above politics. Their own amendment calling for the transfer of responsibility in the matter of dealing with the economic depression from the government to a committee of the House was, of course, not intended at all to embarrass the ministry, was purely disinterested. The reinstatement of the rule requiring members to vote if they are in the House gives satisfaction everywhere but in the southeast corner.

Both chemical warfare and the smoke screen were originated by creatures of the deep, Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of mammals and reptiles of the New York Zoological Park, told members of the National Geographic Society in an address at Washington. The famous curator illustrated his talk with motion pictures which showed many interesting highlights in the constant war being waged beneath the waves. These pictures, taken before the huge glass tanks at the biological station at Naples, Italy, and the new Oceanographic Museum at Sebastian, Spain, showed how the cuttle-fish spreads a dark fluid (the original smoke screen) in the water and then hides in it. They showed sea caterpillars blowing out acid fumes to drive away their enemies, as well as the efficient electric defence of the ray.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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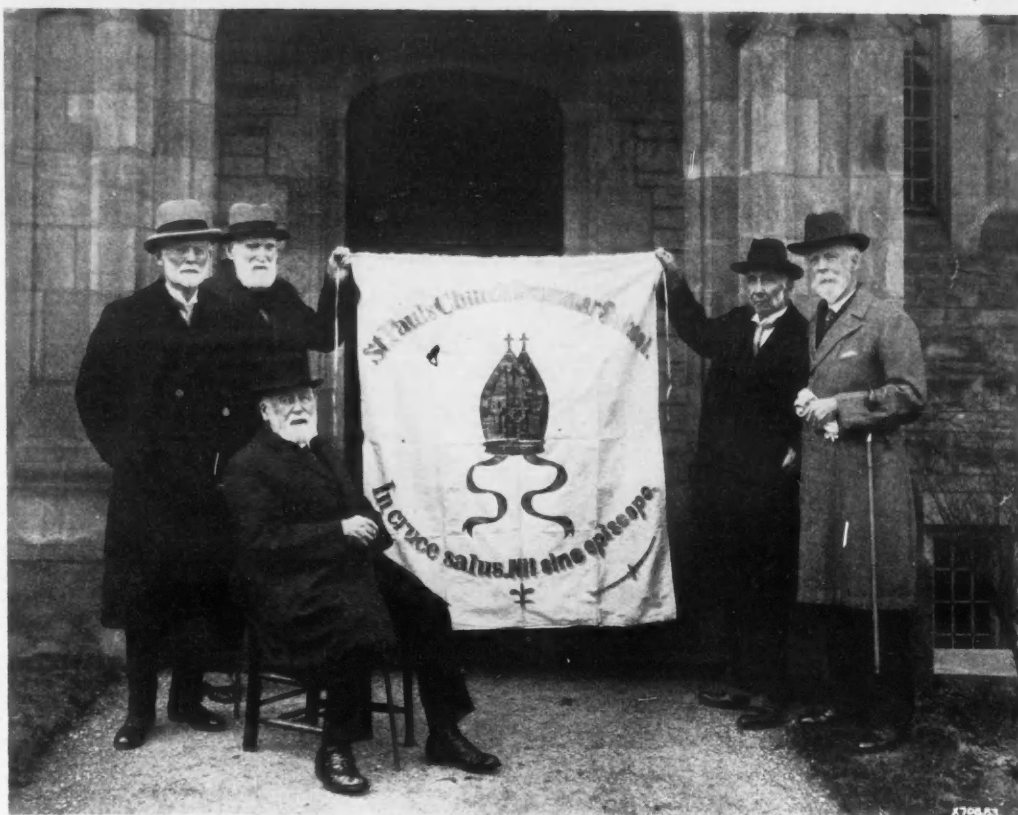
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NONOGENARIANS RENEW BOYHOOD AFTER 80 YEARS

On April 30th, 1851, the corner stone of old Trinity College on Queen St. West, Toronto, was laid by Bishop Strachan. On that occasion the boys of St. Paul's School, attached to St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, (now presided over by Canon Cody), marched in procession to the ceremony. The school was located on what is now Asquith Ave. near the corner of Bloor and Yonge St., and though the march was long its banner was upheld by two young lads, both of whom still survive. They are seen in the above picture holding the banner, Henry O'Brien, K.C., (left) and Elmes Henderson, M.A., (right), both eminent citizens of Toronto. After the school ceased to exist the banner remained in the possession of the family of Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, who in 1851 was Rector of Yorkville and was recently presented to Trinity College by his sons, Mr. George Allan Mackenzie, M.A., (left) and Mr. Ernest Mackenzie (right). Seated is Mr. Beverley Jones, M.A., the oldest living graduate of Trinity (class of 1860) and the oldest Toronto barrister in practice. The picture was taken in mid-April in front of the Provost's House at the new Trinity College in grounds of the University of Toronto.

The World of Art

By C. C. MACKAY

THE exhibit of paintings, water-colors and prints of Dame Laura Knight, A.R.A., at present on view at the Toronto Art Gallery, is extremely interesting, and very complete. The painter's work is already familiar for many years in this country but it is a pleasure to have such a large and varied display of her pictures on view. Her circus subjects are of course those that interest most, both the artist and the beholder. She delights in the dazzling combinations of violent color that such subjects permit, and which she handles with a remarkable justness, and fine balance. The gaudy pennons and decorations and the bizarre effect of a group of clowns in the harsh circus light are handled with never-failing variety of treatment. But finest of all are the hard, firm rounded forms of the horses and the women. Occasionally a group of boxers, or the massive figure of an elephant interests her, but it is the sturdy roundness of the women acrobats, or the muscular fitness of a ballerina, the gleaming, firm flanks of a well-cared-for circus horse, or a chubby shetland pony inspire her most often. In her prints as well one finds this preoccupation with firmly modelled, rounded forms admirably handled in vivid contrasts of light and shadow. Among English painters of either sex Laura Knight is one of the most virile and the sturdiest. Occasionally in her landscapes she attempts a subject that calls for tenderer, more poetic treatment, but she is never so successful in this type of painting.

The painting of Sigurd Skou is a decided contrast in subject and treatment. From the hard, white artificial light and the almost suffocating atmosphere of the brilliant tents, we come out into the open air, and the jewel like brilliance of sun and water. High-

keyed blues, greens, mauves, yellows, are combined in a painting almost wholly preoccupied with light and color. The sea and the seashore are the themes of almost all the paintings in this showing, with an occasional excellent still life. The occasional treatment of a human figure is still mainly a color scheme and lacks the sculptural solidity of the English painter. On the other hand there is that sensitiveness in the handling of landscape that is missed in the other rooms. It is an interesting display of good, many times excellent painting of the impressionistic type.

The exhibit of the Society of Graphic Art, and of the Society of

Painter-Etchers contained a number of very interesting little works. The prints and black and white are perhaps on the whole the best of the collection. For some reason there seems to be a lack of originality in the handling of imaginative designs in color, that returns in the more restricted medium of black and white. There are admirable instances of modelling, of pen and ink designs, of simple or rich pattern in line cut or wood engraving. But in these exhibits there is always conspicuously lacking any attempt at line drawing. Yet there are artists exhibiting, who seem to have the sureness and accurate perception to handle it.

Peter in the Garden

By GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

IN OUR garden grow
Green things everywhere;
My lord likes them there,
And orders so.

It is disaster
To a dog that harms them;
The magic that charms them
Comes out of my master.

Some dangle bright banners
For the foraging bees;
Some breathe their unease
At me and my manners.

They don't like larking;
They are lazy things, sunning
Themselves, never running
About and barking.

Grass, oh Grass is my brother,
So friendly and thick;
His fingers I lick
While we roll on each other.

I go not too close
To the pasturing cattle,
Though I once gave them battle;
I trust not those.

Once I was bolder,
And shouted my scorn
Till one lowered her horn;
But now I am older.

Huge Earth sprawls about,
Yet deeply indwells;
His exciting smells
Flicker and flout.

I scratch him, strive, scabble
For something—a treasure
Beyond mean or measure;
I whimper and babble.

Still, if I discover
A beetle or bone,
Then I alter my tone
And look it all over.

For a bone is a blessing,
But beetles are fun;
How I leap at them, run,
Chastising, caressing!

I sniff at their features
Peering out through my paws,

Till at last, without cause,
I end the dull creatures.

Their butterfly cousins
Watch me and taunt me,
Hover, and haunt me
In fluttering dozens.

They think none can match them
With their colours so gay—
I chase them away;
If I cared I could catch them.

Soon I trot to the brook,
Lap up a cool drink,
And pad back and think
Of a quiet nook.

The old tree makes a sign,
Dropping apples,
And where the sun dapples
His roots I recline.

A drowsy heap
Is the world about me;
It must do without me,
I sleep.

Queen's University, Canada.

In the days before oil was discovered in Texas, a travelling man stopped for the night at a dry-land ranch near Wink.

As he discussed the affairs of the country with his host, he became more and more puzzled as to how the little ranch paid its way. At last he ventured the question: "How in the world do you make a go of things at all?"

Indicating the hired man, who was sitting at the far-end of the supper-table, the host replied: "You see that feller there? Well, he works for me, and I can't pay him. In two years he gets the ranch. Then I work for him till I git it back."—Hudson Star.

The independent class is the one that doesn't have any breakfast if the dependent class doesn't show up to cook it.—Medford Mail-Tribune.



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FALSE TEETH ARE A GREAT INVENTION BUT
KEEP YOUR OWN AS LONG AS YOU CAN

What is "pyorrhea" that millions dread it so?



False teeth often follow pyorrhea, which comes to four people out of five past the age of 40

IT'S a pretty grim statement, but the truth is half the people who wear false teeth must do so because they failed to guard against pyorrhea, which is responsible for one-half of all adult teeth lost.

They cannot, however, be entirely blamed for their line-drawn lips and sunken cheeks—those telltale marks of artificial teeth.

For pyorrhea, which comes to four people out of five past the age of forty, is a sly, insidious disease. It may infect your gums early in life, and lurk there for years before you become aware of its dangerous presence.

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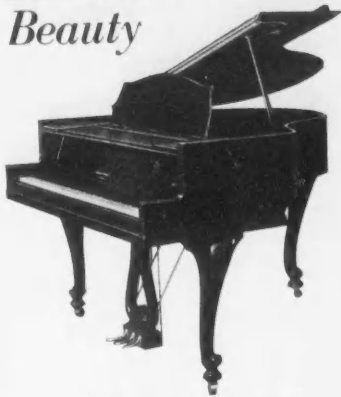
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BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

"Oedipus Rex"

THE event of this week leads somewhat off the beaten theatre track, leads in fact to the sanctuary of another art, to the first presentation in America, there, of Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex", and so to raptures ordinarily beyond the province of this pen to capture for you.

This "opera-oratorio", as it is defined, had been presented three years before, in concert form, at Carnegie Hall, with the Boston Symphony, under Serge Koussevitzky, the Harvard Glee Club, and artists of the Metropolitan, including Mme. Matzenauer of this. Now imagination was to be fully implemented by a stage presentation, with costumes, figures and settings designed by Robert E. Jones, with the Harvard Glee Club again massed for the choral work, with Mme. Matzenauer again singing the role of Jocasta, Paul Althous of Oedipus, M. Rudinov of Creon, Sigurd Nilssen of Tiresias, Daniel Healy of the Shepherd and Messenger, and above all with the distinguished Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Against such glittering promise, what had a waning, or even waxing, theatre season to offer!

We were fortunate that such high adventure had for guide the hand of the chief of Clan MacKellan, come all the way from his own oasis to greet the event. We were fortunate too, that music which ordinarily floats to worlds denied to mere henchmen of the drama, would this time beat to a familiar dramatic theme. It even gave us opportunity to indulge a favorite fancy that music is implicit in all good drama, that consciously or unconsciously, for those who have

ears to hear it, drama at its best mounts and vibrates to its own music, is in fact already orchestrated. The dramatist, all unknowing it, may even be the profounder musician. And this last line was written after hearing "Oedipus Rex". And then again, the fancy may all be the mere conceit of one of those henchmen. We affirm nothing. Nevertheless, it was in some such thoughts, and feeling more at home in strange worlds because of them, that we sat to ponder the music Stravinsky had heard in the Sophocles tragedy. What we heard, however, was not Sophocles, at least not the Sophocles we had heard before, not Greek tragedy at all for the most part, but Russian.

Stokowski, in an accustomed foreword, calls it, we since find, "markedly Russian" in places, and points the "melodic and rhythmic design of the phrases sung by the shepherd and messenger", after the death of Polybus. In other places, he says, "the feeling of Greek tragedy inspired the music", and instances the "broad, sweeping strokes of the melodic line of Creon's speech or the frenetic agitation of the chorus near the end."

DISCUSSION of the music itself, we of course leave to experts. Our concern is with its drama, as the following chord in a tragic story it is helping to wing to a tragic doom already prepared for it. No one could miss the ominous note from the outset, the steady, persistent beat of an inescapable fate, set to the roll of drums that never cease, the excitement and terror of the rhythm, the ever increasing tension, the savage, majestic climax. And then after the tumult, the volcanic forces

satisfied, the quiet and the lyric beauty of the lament, gradually softening down until only far off echoes of the first fateful motive are heard. The drama of all this was as inescapable as the fate it depicted, whether, as in our case, Sophocles was forgotten, or not.

Without the stage picture which Robert Jones had provided, we hesitate to say what the effect might be. One or two of the critics professed a preference for the unassisted imagination of the concert presentation, with Oedipus in tail coat, Jocasta in a Paris gown and the chorus in the full glare of boiled shirt fronts. But then some critics are never satisfied, it is not their profession to be.

Jones had massed his chorus in tiers on a darkened stage, the soloists seated with them in front, all unobtrusively blue-robed, and barely distinguishable in the blue palor. Emerging from the shadows that surrounded the stage, as they were summoned by text and music, heroic puppets of the characters appeared, plastic figures monumental in height, and moving slowly and majestically to the accompaniment of their singing counterpart below, in the darkness. There was real imagination in this device, we thought, real symbolism, and when the second figure of Oedipus, now blind by his own hands, gradually sinks to the earth in the final lament, until only a mound of green light shows in the world's darkness, we had a picture of marvelous stage effectiveness.

Of the performance, distinguished by many features, histrionic honors, we think, go to the Harvard Glee Club, trained to the last beat of perfection for their work. Their attack had the precision and startling effect of a rifle shot, and their singing of the lament, an exacting task we are told, could not have been surpassed by any male chorus we know, not even that of the famous Mendelssohn Choir.

Stravinsky's music, as you who are informed on such things, already know, was set to a Latin text, translated from the French libretto of Jean Cocteau. Chorus and solos were sung in Latin but the story was told at intervals, in English, by an announcer at a microphone, also invisible, Le Speaker of the score. This announcer, using some strange sepulchral tones, associated with certain reverent exercises of our childhood, was the one incongruous note.

A striking ballet, le Pas D'Acier, by Serge Prokoffiev, scenario, costumes and settings by Lee Simonson, choreography by Edwin Strawbridge, concluded the brilliant event.

Valedictory

OF THE half dozen strictly theatre offerings announced for the week, at least four might well have followed the example of "Two's Company", and failed to open. Its darkened doors at least left us free to return to our favorite speak-easy and discuss the "private lives" of our ill-fated Mayor. "Company's Coming", in the situation the title indicates, led a poor but famous tennis champion



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Music and Drama

Still Going Strong

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AFTER ten years of more or less continuous performance the Schubert operetta "Blossom Time" is still going strong. The original Viennese concoction by A. M. Willner and H. Reichart is still frequently done in Europe and the American version adapted by the late Dorothy Donnelly for a revised score by Sigmund Romberg is obviously the hardest of perennials.

"Blossom Time" performed a signal service. It was first produced in New York in 1921 when everyone was jazz-crazy and old fashioned melody was commonly alleged to have gone to the grave yard. This score based on the airs of the greatest of all melodists was the happiest of correctives. The jazz works which marked the Broadway season of 1921 are utterly forgotten, but "Blossom Time" despite the handicap of a libretto more than ordinarily silly, still flourishes. The idea of giving Schubert credit for his own melodies instead of pilfering them without credit as did Sullivan and scores of other light composers during the past hundred years has been well rewarded.

In the Romberg arrangement the happiest use of Schubert's genius is the adaptation of the tragic phrases of the "Unfinished Symphony" to the scene where the composer by one of the most trivial ruses that a librettist ever got by with, loses his sweetheart. The use of "Ich liebe Dich," "Roselein," "The Trout" and other immortal airs is also delightful.

The singing cast of the present production at the Royal Alexandra theatre is the best heard in "Blossom Time" in Canada. John Charles Gilbert, a gifted baritone, not only seems like a picture of the composer come to life, but sings with taste and beauty of intonation. Clifford Newdahl, remembered for his able singing of the title role of "Faust" with the American Opera Company is an admirable tenor. His voice is robust and pure and his vocal style distinguished. Greta Alpetter, the misled Mitzi, has a soprano voice of lovely quality and a pleasing personality. Gladys Baxter, the wicked Bella Bruna, is also an attractive singer. Good voices abound among the lesser principals and chorus. The comic relief, Robert Lee Allen, is a most amusing chap.

Hart House Quartet

THE final concert of the Hart House Quartet's 1930-1 home series took place on April 25th and the programme was a serious, exacting order, illustrative of the advanced position the organization holds in the contemporary field of chamber music. The programme embraced three universally famous chamber works of which the most important was Cesar Franck's only Quartet, in D major. Most of Franck's important instrumental works were composed during the last and seventh decade of his life. Like his

immortal Symphony, this Quartet was published in 1889, a year before his death, and the composer was not privileged to realize what a definitive immortality was his, even if he had given only these two masterpieces to the world. It had a profound influence on the revival of the serious forms of chamber music in modern France, and it was a happy thought to reprint an analysis by Franck's distinguished disciple, Vincent D'Indy. Profound brooding over the mysteries of life are expressed in

opera singer, Desiree Artot, to whom Tschaikowsky was engaged for a time in 1868, but who in the following year married a Spanish baritone. The Andante Cantabile by itself might pass for an Italian composition of the eighteenth century like Martino's "Plaisir d'Amor", and was one of the reasons why the Russian national school who were pressing their movement at the time this Quartet was first heard called Tschaikowsky an "Italian" composer. It was played with glowing lyric quality by the Hart House group and their rendering of the other less interesting movements was also brilliant and distinguished.



DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY

Philip Merivale and Helen Vinson in the play which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

its pages,—often aloof and exalted and often intimate and tender. Its emotional fervor is marked from first to last and no composition is more supremely individual. The Hart House players have never been in better form, and the tonal nobility and intimate expressiveness of their rendering called for the highest praise.

Beethoven's Quartet in F minor, opus 95 (1910) followed. The underlying feeling of this work is continuously serious, though after the original and stormy opening, an atmosphere of high serenity is ultimately developed. On the whole it is almost as highly spiritualized as Franck's masterpiece and was played with buoyant rhythmic quality and vital grip on its structure.

After these two works Tschaikowsky's Quartet in D major, opus 11, seemed rather empty. The 1st and 3rd movements seem particularly barren of inspiration. The work is one of the Russian composer's earlier compositions and the second movement, the Andante Cantabile, so frequently heard by itself, is one of the world's important love songs. This outpouring of sensuous tenderness was probably inspired by a French

Music Notes

The much anticipated dance recital to be given by Miss Jean Macpherson and her pupils on Tuesday evening, May 5th, at the Eaton Auditorium, will be held under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross and many others.

The annual closing concerts of the Toronto Conservatory of Music will be held in Massey Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 4th and 5th. Following are the programmes: Monday evening—Mendelssohn "Overture from Fingal's Cave" (The Hebrides), the Conservatory Orchestra; Two Movements of Lalo "Symphonie Espagnole"; Gluck, "Che Faro senza Euridice"; Liszt, Concerto in E flat; Haydn, Symphony in D; John Ireland, Raganuffin; Frank Bridge, Fireflies; Debussy, Minstrels; Handel, Recit. "Aspide sono", Aria, "Ne men con l'ombre"; Mozart, Aria, "Gli angeli d'Inferno"; MacDowell, Concerto in D minor, Op. 23, No. 2 (Larghetto calmato); Gounod, Final Trio from "Faust"; Liszt, Hungarian Fantasia.

Tuesday evening programme—Mendelssohn Capriccio Brillante; Cesar Franck, La Procession; Brahms, Sappho Ode; Brahms, Standchen; Bach, Prelude and Fugue in C sharp major; Faure, Impromptu; Bishop, Bid me discourse; Willan arr. "Sainte Marguerite"; Warlock, Pretty Ringtime; Chopin, Concerto in E minor (Romance and Finale); Quilter, "Fill a glass with golden wine"; Maud V. White, "Marching Along" (Cavalier Song); Henschel, "Young Dietrich"; Chopin, Ballade in F minor; Moussorgsky, Field March Death; Tschaikowsky, Don Juan's Serenade; William Walton, Sinfonia Concertante; Nicolai Mednikoff, Secret Sorrow; Frank Bridge, "E'en as a lovely flower"; Maurice Besly, "Time, you old gipsy man"; Bach, Fantasia and Fugue in G minor (two pianos).

Boris Hambourg will give his only violin 'cello recital this season at the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on May 12th.

The Schubert Choir of Brantford, Henri R. Jordan, conductor, will give a concert at the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, assisted by Reginald Stewart, pianist, George E. F. Sweet, tenor and A. D. Jordan, accompanist.

"Romeo and Juliet", opera in four acts by Charles Gounod, with Queena Mario, Edward Johnson, Leon Rothier and Alfredo Gandolfi, all from the Metropolitan of New York, is scheduled for Thursday evening, May 7th, at 11 o'clock, at Loew's Theatre, Montreal, and will mark the official debut of the Canadian Opera Company.

Edward Johnson, the Canadian tenor, heads this notable cast with another Canadian artist, Wilfrid Pelletier, acting as conductor. The performance will be in most capable hands. An orchestra of fifty musicians, full chorus and a corps de ballet will also figure in this gala opening of the Canadian Opera Company.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and the Countess Bessborough invited Mr. Boris Hambourg to tea at Government House, Ottawa, on Wednesday afternoon,

when he gave a short 'cello recital in the beautiful music room at Rideau Hall. Lord Duncannon and Lady Moyra Ponsonby were also present.

With its fine strain of buoyant fantasy and crisp comedy, "Death Takes a Holiday", one of the most talked about plays in years, comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week commencing Monday, May 4th, with popular matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. The star of the occasion, here, as in New York where the piece ran all last season, is the suave and distinguished Philip Merivale. The original of "Death Takes a Holiday" was an Italian play by Alberto Casella, but this work was almost entirely written in its current English version by Walter Ferris.

Broadway Theatre

(Continued from Page 6)

declares the second to be the child of a negro lover and so tricks the husband into killing both baby and mother.

Even if other signs of a waning season were lacking, the annual appearance of Ben Greet and his sturdy band on campus greens, would be enough. With his production of the First Quarto "Hamlet" this week, before his scholarly admirers at Columbia, there is nothing left for us to do but pack our golfbag, turn the key on theatre doors, and say au revoir.

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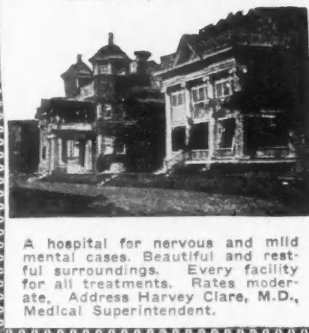
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By B. K. SANDWELL

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portance of the items made public
in the last few years, for the ap-
pearance of this new and complete
collection in two volumes pro-
duced in the best typographical
style of the Oxford University
Press.

The editor is the son of H. Bux-
ton Forman who gave to the world
the collected love-letters to Fan-
ny Brawne, the first considerable
assemblage of the poet's epistol-
ary work, and who did invaluable
service in the editing of the sub-
sequent general collections, and
indeed after the appearance of the
last of his own editions, for he
continued to accumulate material
of which a great deal is employed
in these volumes. The present
editor seems unduly concerned to
defend his father against the
charge of defective judgment in
allowing the love-letters to see the
light. One would have supposed
that that question had long since
been disposed of. The critics who
were wont to deplore this publica-
tion were without exception per-
sons (with Matthew Arnold and
Coventry Patmore at their head)
with a more than Victorian shrink-
ing from the sensual side
of passion. Both Keats and we are
fortunate that in this Georgian
age the dichotomy between the
physical and the spiritual sides of
passion has been substantially
abandoned; we are about as sus-
picious of an exclusively ethereal
passion now as they were of one
that showed any signs of the
earthly, and we have better reason.

In defence of the elder Mr. For-
man, the younger Mr. Forman
quotes Mr. Middleton Murry's dic-
tum that "those who cannot un-
derstand Keats' love will never
understand his poetry, for these
two things spring from a single
source". But he quotes it rather
as if it meant that the poems can-
not be understood without know-
ing about the love; which would
be an outrageous slander upon
some of the most self-sustaining
works in the English language.
Mr. Murry meant nothing of the
sort. He meant that the kind of
mind which, when the narrative
of Keats' love is presented to it,
cannot understand that love, is
not the kind of mind which can
fully apprehend Keats' poetry;
which is perfectly true, but does
not in the least suggest that the
publication of the love-letters was
necessary to the understanding of
the poems.

IT IS Mr. Forman who raises the
question of the propriety of
publication. The present writer,
being limited as to space, prefers
to assume that in the minds of
readers of Saturday Night there
is no such question, and that dis-
cussion of it is unnecessary. A
much more interesting question is
the degree of merit to be assigned
to the letters as a whole, not for
the story they tell, but for the art
with which they tell it. Mr. For-
man reminds us that both his fa-
ther and Sir Sidney Colvin, the
chief editors of the correspond-
ence, refrained from any attempt
to estimate Keats' position among
letter-writers. To the present
writer it seems that one reason
why they did so is that Keats' po-
sition is not high. The essen-
tials of the good letter-writer are
very hard to define, but they sure-
ly include, in addition to a mod-
icum of spontaneity and efferves-
cence (of which Keats had no
lack), a certain lucidity, a certain
coherence, which cannot be at-
tained without some preliminary
reflection. A great deal of Keats'
letter-writing is merely the set-
ting down of whatever came into
his head—and the things that
came into his head, while they
usually acquired in the end a
clear and convincing form, re-
quired a lot of working over be-
fore they did so. Some of the
letters, those which are more like
essays, do contain formulations
which have evidently been worked
over very carefully for some time,
notably those to John Hamilton
Reynolds, described by the editor
as the most congenial of all the
correspondents outside of the



JOHN KEATS

family. There is of course the
same difference among the poems,
not a few of which are decidedly
impromptu and of little value ex-
cept for the light they shed on
the workings of the mind which
produced the perfected ones. But
it would be absurd to say that the
most carefully wrought of the let-
ters are great in the sense in
which the best poems are great.
As for the less careful letters,
some of them are mere rignaroles
of almost automatic writing, in
which paronomasia is a vitally im-
portant element, and the whole
mental technique closely re-
sembles that of a large part of
Joyce's "Ulysses".

BUT the qualities which make a
letter acceptable to the gen-
eral reader have nothing to do with
its original purpose, which is to
be acceptable to one person alone.
They are accidental, not intention-
al, and the lack of them is no dis-
credit. Circumstances, rather
than internal qualities, may often
give to certain letters a value far
above that of the work of the most
accomplished letter-writer; and
the circumstances of Keats' closing
years, together with the cour-
age with which he faced them
(courage of which without the let-
ters we should have known little
or nothing), have given to some
forty or fifty of the products of
his epistolary pen an importance
seldom attained by the fugitive
writings of any poet. It is not
often that the authentic utter-
ances of a great and doomed pas-
sion are put before us; and in-
convenient as we know such a
passion to be, we cannot help ad-
miring it.

Variations on a Theme

"Fatal Interview" Sonnets by
Edna St. Vincent Millay; Har-
per-Musson's, Toronto; 52 pages;
\$2.25.

By EDGAR McINNIS

MISS MILLAY has a courage
that is wholly admirable. It
is hard enough for serious poetry,
unless tricked out with novelties,
to find a hearing in a world apt
to seek escape from its weariness
in a desperate resort to flippancy.
But to put forward a slim volume
consisting entirely of a sonnet se-
quence is an act of daring that
is almost defiant. Perhaps only a
red-headed woman would have
dared.

It is, however, a perfectly rea-
sonable development of her own
particular talent. Miss Millay
has been commendably loyal to
the older forms of verse. She has
sought individuality in expression
rather than in form. The degree
of her success has varied; but she
has never been among those de-
termined exhibitionists who per-
sist in expressing their poetic in-
capacity through the medium of
anguished and distorted prose.
And among the lyric forms, the
sonnet is one for which she has
shown a peculiar aptitude, and
which has been a medium for
some of her finest work.

Yet a sonnet sequence remains a
severe test for any poet. It not
only abandons the variety which
is possible in a collection of lyr-

ics; it abandons variety of theme
as well. It is a field in which
even the greatest poets have fall-
en short of perfection. Yet, tread-
ing in their footsteps, Miss Millay
has composed, within the limits of
a rigid form, a series of variations
on love's old bitter song.

Her success is no small tri-
umph. The quality of the individ-
ual sonnets varies; that, of course,
is inevitable. But all are in the
high tradition, and behind almost
every one is the power of pro-
found emotion. And if some may
be forgotten after the first read-
ing, there are others whose re-
membered cadences will remain
with the reader as something
which he would not wish to lose.
In the sonnet which begins, "Now
by this moon, before this moon
shall wane, I shall be dead or I
shall be with you," in "When we
are old," in the one beginning
"When we that wore the myrtle
wear the dust," she strikes the old
heroic note that calls the reader
back with undiminished pleasure.
There is no surer test of poetry.

THERE is no doubt that this
volume marks a definite stage
in Miss Millay's poetic de-
velopment. The pert smartness
of some of her earlier work, whose
neatness was too pat to be con-
vincing, as well as the somewhat
confused manner of more recent
efforts—both have given way to
a seriousness based on real depth
of feeling. The richness of phrase
and clarity of diction which char-
acterize her best work are again
the outstanding merits of "Fatal
Interview." They are not always
present; she is apt at times to
lapse into an Elizabethan type of
exaggerated imagery that is not
wholly felicitous, and at other
times her inversions lead to a re-
grettable awkwardness of line and
of expression. But against these
defects must be set the power and
clarity of the best among these
sonnets. These are what the
reader will remember when the
book is closed. They are more
than enough to justify the volume.

Light Reading

By HELEN HARDY

Among this week's list of novels
"The Sophistates" by Gertrude
Atherton (Horace Liveright,
\$2.00) is perhaps the most inter-
esting, for Mrs. Atherton has
turned aside from the historical to
give us a novel in the style of
"Black Oxen". Here is a story of
present day social conditions, a
logical characterization of a lovely
but enigmatic heroine as well as
a good mystery to add zest to the
whole.

"Enchanting Clementina", by
Sophia Cleugh (Thomas, Allen,
\$2.00), will particularly appeal to
readers who remember "Mathilda,
Governess of the English". It is
the love story of a young dancer
who fascinated London during the
50's. Mathilda reappears in the
novel as the Marchioness of Las-
sington.

For a long time—too long a time
—we have been subjected to novels
dealing with the double standard
and its effect on women. Here and
there authors still wave their by
now tattered banners and write



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20 YEARS

"Seventy be jiggered, sir! I pass any-
where for 45, and hah! — I feel six-
teen!" That's the spirit of this Army
Officer's letter all right, as you'll agree
if you read between the lines. A
seventy-year-old son-of-a-gun who can
still sit astride a horse!

"I have used Kruschen Salts for nearly
20 years, and when I say that, being
70, I was taken the other day for 45,
that I am strong, can still ride and
enjoy it, I would like you to under-
stand that I attribute the whole of the
above really wonderful facts to the
virtue of your Kruschen Salts. I took
it with me and was supplied with it
during the whole of the War. I intro-
duced it to high officials in London,
and an Australian Judge adopted it
on my recommendation, and writes
me from Australia how wonderfully it
has improved him. Some of my friends
both at the Bachelors' and Cavalry
clubs, Piccadilly, take enough to cover
a shilling and swear by it."—Capt. M.
When you lead a sedentary life with
little fresh air, less exercise and hasty,
ill-chosen meals, your inside, sooner or
later, grows sluggish, and fails to supply
your eliminating organs with the tonic
mineral salts that they must have to



enable them to work properly. Follows
the whole host of so-called "minor"
ills that undermine your constitution
and blunt your happiness and discolour
your outlook.
The trouble is obvious enough: it's
the lack of those vital salts. Get a
bottle of Kruschen and the remedy
will be just as plain: for Kruschen
is a combination of just those salts
your body needs, blended in Nature's
own proportions. Now you see why
"it's the little daily dose that does it."
You can't grow old when every little
fibre of you is tingling with "that
Kruschen feeling." Get that bottle
to-day and begin to get younger to-
morrow.
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WALTON H. MARSHALL
Manager.

novels about "women who dared". Strangely enough, Faith Baldwin in "Today's Virtue" (McClelland & Stewart, \$2.00) after advancing to defend the heroine's refusal to marry the father of her child, ends the novel in sad retreat, saying Pamela had gained much but lost more. On the other hand Anthony Gibbs thinks women can and should live their lives as they wish. "Heyday" (Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto, \$2.00), the better novel of these two, contains excellent pictures of hectic post war London and a heroine who, after a fortnight of matrimony, retires to France, raises her son, and lives with no regrets for his father and only faint regrets for the lover that briefly was.

IN "Gambler's Wife", by Elizabeth Stern (Macmillans, \$2.00), and in "The Sensitive One", by C. H. B. Kitchen (Hogarth Press, 6/), we find two excellent portraits of women living the lives moulded for them by the men they love. "Gambler's Wife" is the story of a plain, steadfast woman moving serenely against an exciting if sometimes sordid background. In "The Sensitive One" we find the same type of woman in a quiet English home, sacrificing her desires to the demands of a domineering father and sister.

If you are rather tired of problem novels and want to add light, wholesome amusement to your reading diet, try these two English novels, "The Diary of a Provincial Lady", by E. M. Delafield (Macmillans, \$2.00), and "Poor Caroline", by Winifred Holtby (Nelson, \$2.00). And also, "Snobs", by M. A. Dormie (Appleton, \$2.00).

Edgar Johnson has taken from the realm of the fantastic the theme of his novel, "Unweave a Rainbow" (Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto, \$2.00). His hero, even as Pygmalion, yearning for his ideal of feminine perfection, brings her into being. Most of the novel deals with his effort to keep her from his ultra-sophisticated friends who are convinced (and rightly) of her unreality. L. A. G. Strong in "The Jealous Ghost", writes of a young American who returns to his home in the Western Highlands, where he meets the ghost of an ancestress who mistakes him for her lost lover. He also meets and loves a young English girl, and then both he and Mr. Strong forget almost completely about the ghost. Just another love story.

TO THE detective story fan who likes action is heartily recommended Dashiell Hammett's latest, "The Glass Key" (Longman's, Green, \$2.00). Hammett, an ex-Pinkerton man, writes realistically and convincingly of policemen, criminals, politicians and big city graft. If you haven't read his other novels this will start you looking for them. If, however, you prefer your murder committed even before the story opens, in order to have room for ample clues and logical deductions, then Anthony Berkeley's "The Second Shot" (Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto, \$1.00), will fill the bill. A house party amusing itself with a game of imaginary murder, finds the pseudo-corpses really dead. Darwin L. Teilhet's "Murder in the Air" (Wm. Morrow, \$2.00), is based on the now famous Lowenstein disappearance over the English channel. Mr. Teilhet seeks to prove it was quite possible for Lowenstein to have hidden in the plane and disappeared after landing in France. "The Fleet Hall Inheritance", by Richard Kerner (Macmillans, \$2.00), is a thrill story without murder.

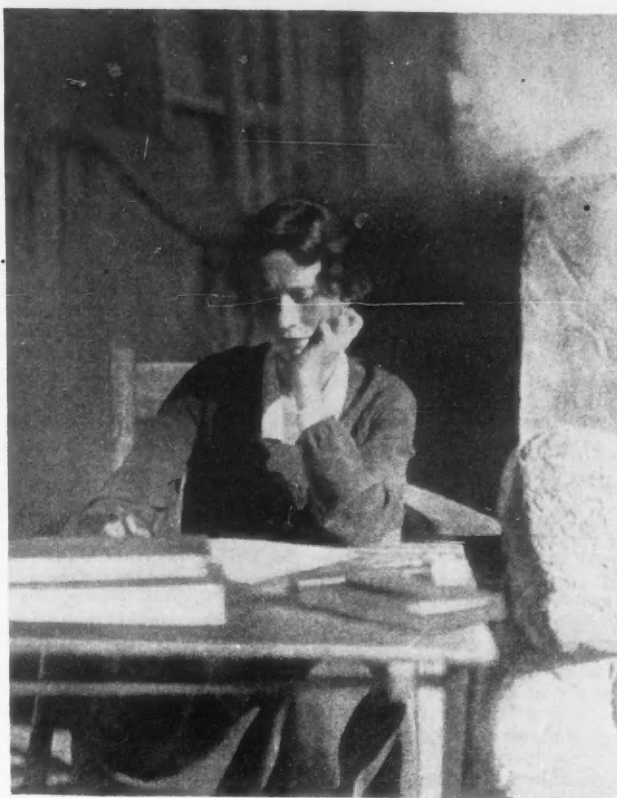
The Passing Show

By HAL FRANK

MAYOR CERMAK, of Chicago, has notified his department heads that city employees including policemen must be more courteous and polite to the public. And after all, a taxpayer is surely entitled at least to have a policeman respectfully touch his hat before telling him to "move that — tin can away from the hydrant."

The spectacle of Gandhi clad in simple loin-cloth at the next Indian Conference in London is one that certain trouser-minded English editorial writers flinch from contemplating. Their sensitivity, we suppose, does merit some consideration and it is possible that the gentle Mahatma may be persuaded to compromise by wearing a kilt.

A doctor is said to be perfecting a method whereby birth prevention may be achieved by vaccination. Those vaccinated against smallpox in the future will un-



EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

doubtedly insist upon an unequivocal scar.

Two gangsters were killed in Chicago in a fight over a ginger ale concession. Thus, as always, doth power become effete.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania did the world a yeoman

service (whatever that is) when he appointed a committee to draft recommendations for departmental letter writers. Among the phrases classified as cumbersome and old-fashioned and which he said committee recommended for discard were:

"Your letter of even date—What is even date?"

"12 inst.—In use since the twelfth century. It deserves a rest.

"Your favor at hand—Let that phrase die a natural death. A letter never has been a favor.

"Contents noted—Utterly inane. If you read the letter the contents were noted.

"As stated above—Charles Lamb, the great English humorist, poked fun at that phrase. He called the writers of it 'the above and the below boys.'

"Thanking you, we remain—A foolish, weak, participial ending, probably used because the writer's grandfather used it.

"And oblige—Hoary with old age. 'Your letter to hand—This expression has already grown white with whiskers.

"Trusting to hear from you—Don't be so trusting. Give that phrase a well earned rest.

"I.O.E.—Rome had her decline and fall. Why, O why, must we use her ancient expressions today?

"In re—Latin again. Isn't English good enough?

"E. G.—Good enough for the twelfth century.

"Shall and will—Watch your 'shals' and 'wills.' An Oxford University professors says that they show whether one is educated or uneducated."

And might we add our own: "Please remit—Avoid the hackneyed phrase. Be original or not at all.

"Third and final notice—Aw, go chase yourself.

Sir George Paish, the British economist visiting this country stated that world conditions would not improve until tariff barriers were lowered. He also expressed the belief that the depression would last for a long time.



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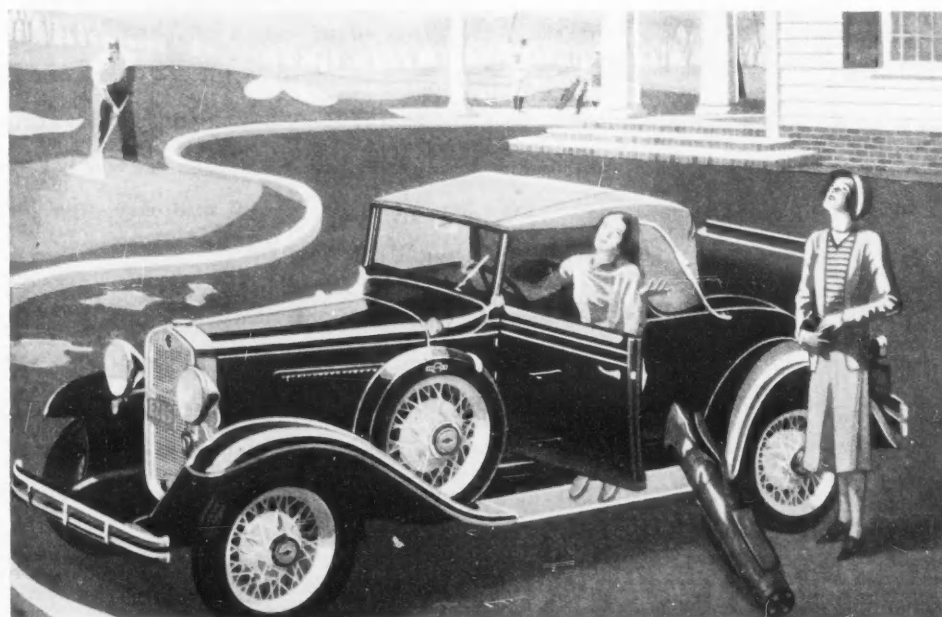
SO outstanding is the quality and beauty of the new Chevrolet Six, and so attractive are its new low prices, that buyers everywhere in Canada are showing a preference for this smart, spirited new motor car. The popularity of the new Chevrolet is based on the many exclusive, fine-car features it offers: Its longer wheelbase, with the resulting improvement in the lines and riding ease of the car. Its smarter, roomier, handsomely tailored and fitted Bodies by Fisher. Its smoother, more powerful six-cylinder performance. Its exceptional ease

of handling—in starting, stopping, turning, parking and in traffic. Its great comfort and restfulness. And its unsurpassed economy of operation and upkeep.

In these times, the thinking motorist considers what he gets *above the bare needs of transportation*, when selecting a low-priced car. With its fine-looking new Six, Chevrolet steps definitely away from standards based on utility alone. Here, from every standpoint . . . beauty, dependability, and economical operation . . . is a car you'll be proud to own and drive.

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"ATHLETE'S FOOT"

MORE THAN LIKELY YOU HAVE IT



TOE itch, golfer's itch, ringworm of the toes, "Athlete's Foot"—it's a Canadian epidemic caused by the ringworm parasite, *trichophyton*. It's a germ which has certainly made a nuisance of itself in these Provinces but—it cannot live in the presence of Absorbine Jr.

Look between your toes tonight: If the skin is slightly red, or unnaturally white and moist—if there are cracks, or tiny itchy blisters, or dry scales—then you, too, probably have the beginning of a case of "Athlete's Foot"!

Absorbine Jr. kills *trichophyton*!... Exhaustive laboratory tests prove that this famous antiseptic penetrates deeply into

flesh-like tissues and, wherever it penetrates, it kills the ringworm germ. At the first hint of infection, douse your feet generously with Absorbine Jr. morning and night—every day. And guard against infection by treating the feet after every exposure to any damp floors, even in your own home. If it does not yield readily to Absorbine Jr., see your doctor.

You have always found Absorbine Jr. fully efficient in relieving strains, sore muscles and bruises, and in healing cuts, abrasions and burns—you will find it just as good for "Athlete's Foot." At all druggists—\$1.25. W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal.

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For years thousands have found Absorbine Jr. unequalled for sore muscles, rheumatic aches and pains, sprains, bruises, burns, cuts and sunburn. Always have a bottle handy.

Highlights of Sport

Tennis Developments—Tilden's Umpires
—Garry Herrmann Passes

By N. A. B.

ALTHOUGH Arctic temperatures prevail hereabouts, it is pleasant at least to think that tennis is being played vigorously down at White Sulphur Springs, and it is even more pleasant to note that the continued improvement in Canada's prospective Davis Cup players, Dr. Jack Wright and Marcel Rainville. Wright went as far as the semi-finals and even there proved good enough to take a set from the most consistent and experienced of the young American players, George Lott of Chicago. The semi-final scores were 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. Paired with the greatly-improved Rainville in the doubles, Wright went as far as the Mason and Dixon finals where they were eliminated in three straight sets by Lott and John Van Ryn, the two latter the probable choice for the U. S. doubles team in the Davis Cup matches. Despite the fact that he was in both cases instrumental in defeating the Canadians, Lott succumbed in the singles to Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, fifth ranking American player, after a hard five-set match, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4. Sutter is the U. S. surprise of the present season, and has come on marvelously. Picked by Tilden as the most brilliant and dependable of

all the young post-Tilden generation of American tennis luminaries, Sutter will be of great value to the U. S. Davis Cup team if he is chosen.

The Mason-Dixon tourney should be of interest to Canadians because it indicates with reasonable accuracy the chances of Canada in the international matches which take place in Montreal toward the end of May. Wright and Rainville, playing tennis that is possibly better than they ever displayed before, are almost good enough to defeat the Americans whom they will face in the international battles. When they are strengthened by the addition of Nunns and any one of Ham, Leslie or Aikman, Canada will field, perhaps for the first time, a team that is undeniably a fitting adversary for the Americans. Nunns had a fine workout recently with the youthful southpaw, Leo Hiltz, and his splendid forehand is as powerful and accurate as ever. 1931 will mark the first time that the playing of Canada in Davis Cup tennis will not be a mere formality—this time it will be a real struggle. The Canadians might conceivably prove victors, although one must inevitably pick the Americans to win on the ground of their past perform-

ances, but in order to win they will face a stern test rather than a pleasant work-out.

DR. LOCK WEI, captain of the Chinese Davis Cup team, will officiate as umpire in the main match, Tilden vs. Kozeluh, when Jack Curley's professional tennis circus plays in Toronto Arena, Saturday evening (May 2). Assisting Dr. Wei, as referees in the Hunter vs. Pare and doubles matches will be Mr. Herbert Nunns, father of Canada's No. 1 player, and Mr. Thos. H. Hall. Many officials and stars of the past will act as linesmen, Mr. Allan Ross, of Wrigley swim fame, a former provincial doubles champion, Gen. John A. Gunn, honorary president of the Ontario L.T.A., J. de N. Kennedy, G. Mel Brock, president of O.L.T.A., Jack H. Chipman, who has refereed before for the exacting and colorful Tilden: of the present generation Gilbert Nunns and Walte Martin, Canada's third ranking player, will be representative linesmen. If the latter call them as accurately as they usually hit them, the temperamental Bill and the Czech tactician should be well satisfied. All in all, the visit of the famous quartet of "racketeers" should prove a sport feature of immense interest.

THE death of Garry Herrmann at the age of 71 in Cincinnati removes one of the picturesque old time baseball magnates. Herrmann was for 25 years president of the Cincinnati Reds and an interleague diplomat. He first fathered the idea of a "World's Series" and brought the long-unfriendly American and National Leagues together in the autumn diamond classic. For 15 years Herrmann was chairman and ruler of the National Baseball Commission, and occupied a position of candom much like Judge Landis' present one. His passing marks the fourth of prominent magnates to die at the beginning of the 1931 season, the three others being, Byron Bancroft (Ban) Johnson, long-time autocratic chieftain of the American League, E. S. Barnard, recent league president and Lawrence J. ("Lol") Solman, president of the Toronto Maple Leafs, and all of the four did great things to improve the game that they loved.

EVEN the greatest of baseball's spectacular feats are remembered after a decade only by the indefatigable baseball statisticians, but a real "boner" or "bone-head classic", that is, a play which is spectacular in its stupidity takes a lasting place in the consciousness of the game's millions of devotees. No one ever forgot Fred Merkle's one famous "boner" when he failed to go as far as second base and lost a World's Series game; no one for-

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kwick" or "Max-
marking".

gets the time the great Ty Cobb stole third with the bases full. And now Lyn Lary by virtue of an unfortunate lapse during a recent Washington-Yankees game has joined the ranks of baseball's immortal "goats." Lary is a smart and clever shortstop, but while he reposed on first base, the slugger Lou Gehrig smashed one deep to centre field. Tearing around third base, Lary looked out to see outfielder Rice of Washington catch the ball on the fly as it bounded high out of the bleachers where it had landed. Believing that the circuit clout was just an ordinary long fly which Rice had caught, Lary rounded third and ran to the dug-out instead of the home-plate just as the frantic Gehrig dashed past him homeward bound. The umpire called Lary out, retiring the side, the two runs were uncounted—and incidentally Washington won 9-7.

"I'd like to know if I can get a divorce from my husband," said the dainty young thing.

"What has your husband done?" inquired the lawyer.

"Is it necessary to say that?" she asked.

"We must, of course, make some charge against him. State what he's done."

"Well, as a matter of fact, he hasn't done anything," she said. "I haven't got a husband, but I'm engaged to a man and I just wanted to see how easy I could get a divorce in case of need."—Boston Transcript.

A correspondent in a woman's paper declares that her baby wriggles out of everything. A successful career as a politician seems to be indicated.—The Humorist.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT—McLAUGHLIN-BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Everybody shifts
Expertly
and
Silently
with



McLAUGHLIN-BUICK'S SYNCRO-MESH

NO matter how expert a driver you may be, you can drive even more skillfully with McLaughlin-Buick's Silent Syncro Mesh transmission. You can shift gears more quickly, more easily and more quietly, for the gears simply will not clash. Driving is more enjoyable as a result—and safer, too, for whenever the need arises you can shift from high to second gear instantly. As a standard feature of every new McLaughlin-Buick Straight Eight, the Silent Syncro-Mesh transmission is making better drivers of thousands of fine car owners—of more than 50 out of every 100 motorists who buy eights in McLaughlin-Buick's price range.*

The new McLaughlin-Buick Straight Eights, in four series and four price ranges, are offered in 22 luxurious models, from \$1,290 to \$2,900, at factory, Oshawa. The advantages of the G M A C deferred payment plan, and the protection of the General Motors Owner Service Policy are available to every purchaser of a McLaughlin-Buick.

"Forward Canada!"

Across the Dominion is sweeping a wave of national enthusiasm... free and unbounded. Canadians everywhere are striking forward on the rising tide of a fresh and vigorous prosperity. General Motors of Canada, Limited, pays tribute to Canadian achievement with "Canada on Parade", a radio hour every Friday evening, typifying the spirit of Canada's progress. You are cordially invited to tune in on this all-Canadian broadcast.

*Compiled from latest available registrations, supplied by MIGHT Directories Limited.

The Straight Eight by

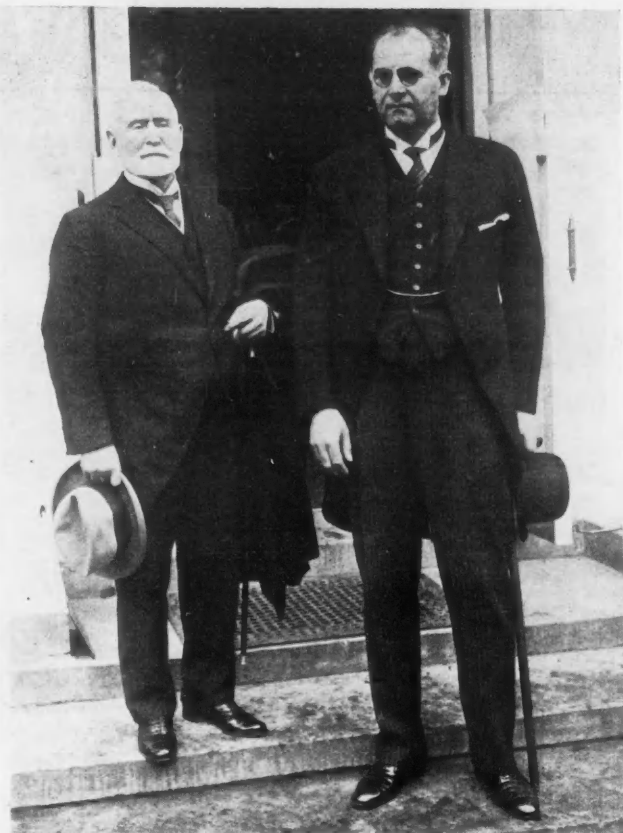
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A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



Owing to their popularity the present models of 1931 McLaughlin-Buick Straight Eights will be continued throughout the coming summer and fall.



LEADERS OF NEW YORK DEMOCRACY
Mayor James Walker and Ex-Governor Al. Smith at the funeral of Michael Friedman, an eminent New York merchant and philanthropist and President of the B. Altman Company.



PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT HOOVER
Merchant Mahoney, Commercial Secretary of the Canadian Legation at Washington, presented Senator Raoul Dandurand (left), to President Hoover. They are shown leaving the White House.

MOTOR BOATING

103 Water Miles Per Hour!

By G. A. MACLEAN

MR. KAYE DON in Miss England II and Mr. Gar Wood in Miss America IX have both been in the limelight recently in their race for water speed supremacy.

Each of these boats has run over the measured mile at better than 100 miles per hour and the chances are they will do still better.

"Remarkable," you say, "but — Segrave drove a car at 247 and Orlebar turned up 356 with a plane. What's a mere hundred when such figures as these are to be reckoned with?"

Well, everything is relative in the matter of speed. The old time pony express rider was a fast transcontinental traveler not so long ago and what is fast to-day is slow to-morrow.

To-morrow, however, we may have learned to judge speed in relation to the time spent by our mechanical devices in covering certain distances in the same element. Which is to say that comparisons in speed between aeroplanes, motor cars and boats are misleading, for obviously it is easier to travel in the air than over the ground or on the water. The speed of an aeroplane travelling in a gas, for example, is relative only to the speed of some other device travelling in the same gas—similarly the automobile and the boat.

This brings us in turn to the further paradox that the speeds of all record breakers are therefore the same, for in each case they are the fastest in the world—and because each of them travel in their respective elements at a rate which is quite unnatural to man, they all

deserve an equal amount of consideration when any question of speed is brought up.

In fact the water speed is to some ways of thinking the most extraordinary of all, because the hull of a boat travelling at 100 miles per hour is virtually sliding over a surface which is of about the same momentary density as oiled concrete.

WATER, under these conditions, has the dual role of liquid and practical solid, in and over which the boat must run. Added to this there is also a continual flow of air being pushed down from the bow and under the hull, which results in an uneven mess of bubbles intertwining themselves between the bottom of the boat and the top of the water.

Consequently the designers of these boats have to work out a three-fold problem, so that the hull will run at a very high speed without tearing itself to pieces by continual pounding, even should it theoretically be capable of record breaking.

At the same time a great deal of the success in attaining high speeds on the water depends upon the man at the wheel. Upon his skill and judgment the safety of the whole mechanism depends, for, given boats of equal power, maneuvering ability and speed it is the human element that finally determines the winner. This is a case where the requisite knowledge consists in knowing exactly how long the engines will stand "full throttle", how fast the boat should

be put into the turns and at what angles she should be steered through the wash of competitors.

The sight of a high speed race is a spectacular one, due to the unusually attractive surroundings that prevail and to the added effect of speed which spray and wake alone can give. It is for this reason that power boat racing holds such a thrill for spectators and it is questionable whether any other form of mechanical racing is anything like as spectacular.

But aside from all other considerations and the attitude of those who regard racing boats as "freaks" to the contrary, this form of sport has a very definite scientific value to the modern world at large.

For example, the engines of any high speed boat have not only to undergo a terrific pounding when racing in even the slightest chop of a sea, but they are subject to other ailments such as changes in water temperature, strains set up by the continual weaving of the hull and consequent distortion of the engine beds.

The energy developed by 3,000 horsepower motors driving a propeller at a speed of over 12,000 revolutions per minute (such as is the case with Miss England's) is taken up by two small blades, each of only about 35 square inches. This total effective driving area of 70 inches propels a weight of over 3 tons at a velocity of 146 feet per second.

Building a screw which is capable of withstanding such a tremendous continued strain is a remarkable feat of modern metallurgy. It is only in the past few years, when engine power stepped up rapidly and propeller sizes down, that it became necessary to call upon the scientist to find a new alloy which would not lose its original curvature under the terrific stresses now imposed on it.

There are many other developments in engineering which owe their origin to the racing motor boat but no further enumeration is necessary here. The fact of over 100 miles per hour through and on the water is sufficient to make out a strong case for the record breaker—both for man and boat! They furnish an extraordinary thrill for any sportsman or woman—whether driver or spectator—besides which they provide in the end a store of useful scientific knowledge, something, for example,



A new Canadian-built fast runabout photographed last week on Toronto Bay.

which cannot be said of fox hunting!

The efforts of Gar Wood to exceed Kay Don's record should therefore be watched with a great deal of interest, whether the onlooker is a boating enthusiast or not, for regardless of whether the record is again smashed, the fact remains that some useful engineering lessons will be learned.

ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

David Ross

DAVID ROSS, ever-versatile, tried his hand at many things before he decided upon radio as a career. Columbia's gain thus represents the combined loss of journalism, the stage, education and secretarial work.

He served as a reporter on a small town newspaper, as a player of stray parts in musical comedies, as a writer of advertising copy and book reviews, as a teacher in an orphan asylum and as secretary to a Russian baroness. Before that period of his life he had endeavored to prepare himself by a peculiarly complex college education.

David Ross was born in New York City in 1895, and his very first job was as a newsboy. Young Dave was up and out at 5 a.m., pushing a rickety baby carriage full of the world's news around his paper route.

David started in radio as a dramatic reader at Station WGBS. It was just an odd job, as far as he was concerned, as there were few dramatic presentations on the air at that time. But some executive



From lip to lip the story flashes

WORD passed from man to man that the shock-absorbing Probak blade revolutionized shaving with a double-edge safety. Men everywhere—thousands upon thousands of them—suddenly began using this amazing blade and enjoying matchless shaving comfort. Sales mounted—broke records—astonished the industry and swept Probak into the spotlight of overwhelming popularity. And still the news continues to flash from lip to lip—the praise of millions recruiting new millions to the vast galaxy of enthusiastic Probak blade users.



For Gillette and Probak Razors.

Shock-absorber construction and automatic machine manufacture—developments of Henry J. Gaisman—account for Probak's sensational superiority. Butterfly channeling in duo-tempered steel disperses bending shocks and prevents edge distortion. Long strips of steel are ground, honed and finished in a continuous

operation—assuring utmost uniformity. Get acquainted with Probak on our positive guarantee of satisfaction. Buy a package and use two blades—giving each a thorough trial. Get quicker, smoother, far better shaves or your money back—\$1 for 10, 50c for 5.

PROBAK BLADES

MADE BY THE GAISMAN PROCESS

1085 St. Alexander St., Montreal, Quebec

recognized a voice unusually rich in timbre and a personality that was full of charm and put David to announcing programs. He came to Columbia two years ago.

There still is not enough radio dramatic work to occupy David

took it without a murmur. At the end of the broadcast, however, he stepped up to the microphone, assumed a hard-boiled tone of voice, and closed the program thus:

"La-dees and gents, dis is de way Heywood Broun would like us radio announcers tuh talk, and dis concludes his broadcast dis evenin'. David Ross announcin' over de Columbia Broadcastin' System."

End of Jazz?

MODERN jazz will be surpassed in popularity by classical music within a few years, or the expecta-

tions of musical experts in radio broadcasting will be sadly disappointed.

Straws in the wind, ears to the ground and other methods of reading the future have given radio wise men reason to believe that the present preponderance of dance ballads is due to suffer a reversal.

On this theory radio stations are acquiring four symphonic, operatic or other classical scores for every one dance score. These figures are somewhat tempered by the fact that the term "symphonic arrangements" includes various individual arrangements of popular music.

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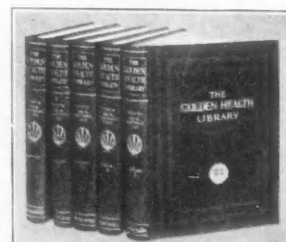
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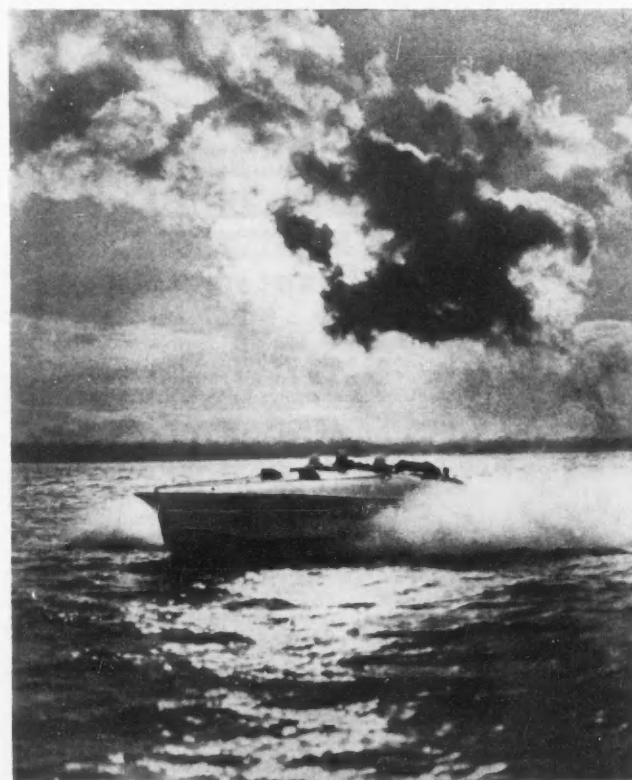
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Holder of the world's speed record on water.
—Photograph courtesy C. C. Wakefield & Co.

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The Restaurant serves the finest of foods and wines in the brightest of surroundings. The lounges are spacious and luxurious. Send to "Saturday Night" Toronto, for illustrated Booklet.

NORFOLK STREET, STRAND.

LONDON LETTER

Americanization of "Pubs"?

By P. O'D.

April 13th, 1931.

ONE of the abiding fears of the average Englishman is of American millionaires buying the country up from over his head or from under his feet, as the case may be. It is nothing to him that there are not nearly so many American millionaires just now as there were a year or so ago, and that those who are left have not nearly so much money to spend on the picturesque antiquities of other lands. In fact, they have vulgar and utilitarian needs for all the money they can lay hands on. But still the good old myth persists, and lately it has taken a new form. This time the story is that a syndicate of American millionaires are busy buying up the old inns around London and the South Coast, and that it is their purpose to form them into a chain of super-roadhouses catering especially to the motoring trade. These will, we are told, be run on the best American lines (whatever they may be), and there is talk of cabaret shows, palm-lounges, and

all sorts of hitherto unheard of luxuries in rural England, including even ice-water.

The story is very circumstantial, though no names are given—no names that matter. The head of the syndicate is said to be an American millionaire who married an Englishwoman of title, and a couple of ex-rum-runners, who presumably managed to get away with a pile, are supposed to be active in organizing the new pubbing. It must, however, seem rather tame sport to gentlemen accustomed to "speakeasies" and "muscling-in" and the romantic excitements of "hi-jacking". Nevertheless, they are believed to be very busy in the matter, and to have already bought up more than sixty old inns in some of the more touristic parts of the land.

A good many people seem considerably perturbed over this threat of American domination in British pubdom. If an Englishman's house is his castle, his favorite pub may be described as his donjon-keep, to which he retires for security and comfort when the ills and worries of life press too hard upon him. And even the class of Englishman whose club is his "pub", instead of his "pub" his club, likes to look at the cheery little inns all along the roads. They are part of the landscape which they have dotted for centuries back, and are as British as the trees that shadow them or the moss and lichens that dapple

their walls and roofs with mellow color. The knowledge that any considerable number of them had been bought up by an American syndicate would depress him as acutely as if he were to discover the building-wreckers taking down Westminster Abbey for transportation to some place on Long Island.

But personally I am not at all worried about it. For one thing, it seems to me too good to be true. This is not because I am a Colonial, and so to a certain extent an alien where the spirit and traditions of English rural life are concerned. Nor is it because I am too proud or too pure to patronize "pubs". Many is the happy hour I have spent in their funny little black-beamed bars, sitting with pewter pot in hand and listening to the slow and, I have no doubt, wise, but not entirely comprehensible conversation of Old Jarge and young Jarge and all the various Bills and Toms and Dan's that frequent them. Great places these English roadside inns in their way, and filled usually with an atmosphere of decent and kindly companionship and mirth. If you want to drink, you couldn't go to a pleasanter place, homely and hospitable, where the service is prompt and courteous and the wassail worthy. But God help you if you want to eat!

THE keeper of an English roadside house is supposed by law to furnish the traveller with those forms of nourishment which are taken solid, as well as those which are bought by the bottle or pumped into a tankard. The terms of his license usually make mention of "food and accommodation for man and beast". But if you stop about lunch-time and suggest that you want something to eat, he is apt to look at you in a hurt and surprised way, as if you had stretched out the hand of friendship and punched him on the nose with it. His manner indicates that he took you for a gentleman, and he didn't think as 'ow you would go and awsk for food like a beastly tripper. And then he will mutter something about 'aving 'ad the joint the day before, hoping that will put you off. But if you are a strong character and insist, he will finally bring out a slab or two of bread and butter and a lump of cheese. You can get pickled onions with that—there are always pickled onions—and once in a while a slice of cold meat with it. But not often! He is afraid it might encourage you to come again or send your friends for food.

So that's what I mean when I say loudly and with enthusiasm, "Bring on your American syndicate and their new roadside inns!" Let there be places where a man can eat in the intervals of moving to and fro about the country, and where he can bring in his present or future wife, or even the girlfriend, and feed the fair creature. I am not so strong for the cabaret-show or the palm-lounge, but oh, let there be baked beans and waffles and corn-beef hash, and coffee that smells and tastes as if it had been made out of coffee and not by leaving a mud-pie out in the rain! How I should welcome such things with song and with timbrel, also with shawn and sack-but! But, as I remarked before, I don't believe it. Nothing as nice as that ever happens.

Tra-lee, Tra-loo!—Mrs. (entering hubby's den)—"Here's my new dress, dear I bought it for a song." Mr.—"All right, send in the collector and I'll sing to him."—Brooklyn Eagle.



PRIZE WINNER

Winners in the \$5,000 Canadian Novel Contest conducted by Graphic Publishers Limited, Ottawa, were announced recently. First prize of \$5,000 goes to Raymond Knister (above), Port Dover, Ont., while Marcus Adamey, of Toronto won second prize of \$1,500 and Ella B. Wallis of Calgary won third prize of \$1,000. All three books will be issued by Graphic Publishers Limited.

Waiting for the Stork



Life Publishing Company has graciously permitted this reproduction of William Balfour Ker's "The Hurry Call", first printed in LIFE, December 3rd, 1904.

THE DOMINION will pay a special honor to its mothers on May tenth. Presents and tokens of family love will make Mother's Day memorable.

But while more than 235,000 women passed safely through childbirth last year, more than 1,300 died. More than 600 of these women might have been saved if they had received proper prenatal and maternity care and skilful assistance. What was not done for them, however, can be done for prospective mothers.

The one way and the only way that a woman can escape some of the hazards of motherhood is to consult a doctor skilled in maternity cases immediately after she receives her first message from the stork, promising a most precious gift.

Or if, for financial reasons, she is unable to consult a physician, she will probably find in most progressive communities a Maternity Center where she will be given sympathetic and expert guidance. She may be told that she should have a change of diet, or should take more rest. She may require immediate medical or surgical care.

Her doctor or the Center will explain the laws of nature which she must obey to avoid needless suffering—perhaps tragedy. And she will be given instructions for safeguarding her baby as well as herself.

Every woman who is to become a mother should have an early physical examination, including a blood pressure test and other tests invariably given in the great institutions which are teaching the world how to avoid dangers and anxieties formerly considered inevitable. These institutions have proved that modern scientific attention will reduce the deathrate among mothers more than two-thirds.

The mother-to-be should remain under her doctor's care, or under the guidance of the Maternity Center, until the stork has kept his promise and this happy message can be sent out—"Mother and child are doing well."

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail free, "Information for Expectant Mothers." Ask for Booklet 5-T-31.



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, President

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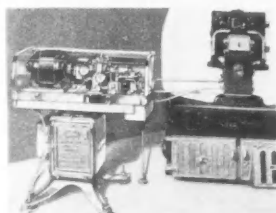
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SALES AND SERVICE FROM COAST TO COAST

Section II

SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 2, 1931

INTERIORS THAT REFLECT THE MODERN AND CLASSIC



The mantel-mirror and silvered pilasters of the wall treatment are distinctive notes in the boudoir pictured above.

Fine Empire Secrétaire with reproduction Bouillotte lamp, Victorian stool with needlework seat, Louis Philippe screen. Pictured below.



An entrance hall designed by S. Chermayeff of Paris for his conception of a modern Englishman's bachelor flat. Pictured above.



Painted wood mantel, panoramic wall-paper and Georgian convex mirror make an interesting combination in the living room pictured above.



—Three centre photos from Mary Herve and Edith Henderson, decorators, Montreal.

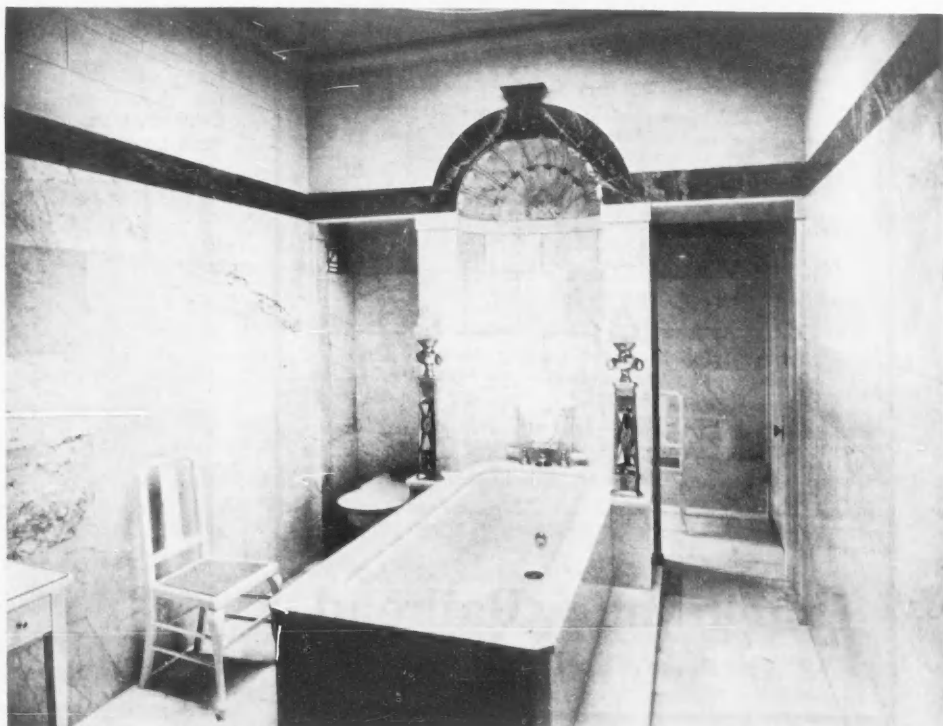


Attractive hall group. French Empire console in mahogany, Italian Directoire chairs in blue green and yellow green, Empire Grisaille panel. Pictured above.



Paul Follot of Paris thinks colour and curves should distinguish the bedroom of a French lady. Pictured to left.

This modern bathroom gleams with alabaster and black marble and bronze standards. Pictured to the right.





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the butterflies
leave your Furs
and the Moths
— WITH US

When you follow the butterflies wherever the gay summer months take you, don't leave behind a feast for the moths. Just phone KI. 4343 and let us freeze the moths out.

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2 1/2 % of Your Own Valuation.

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A Dean of Distinction

By JEAN GRAHAM

IN AN address, recently delivered to a women's association in Toronto, a university professor declared that the greatest change he had noted in modern days is the difference in the financial and industrial condition of women when compared with her standing in the past. What would our grandmothers think of the modern girl who is driving her own motor car, flying across the sea in an aeroplane, practising as lawyer, doctor, dentist or magistrate, even representing trusting constituencies as member of parliament? Our grandmothers would not understand at first, at all; but would be quite reconciled when they saw the modern girl standing demurely at the altar, promising to love and honor—not to obey—the one man on earth.

When she would search for the girls' school of the past, grandmother would be still more dismayed. Where is the elegant academy, where young women are "finished"? There used to be such institutions in the land, to which the young person would be sent, accompanied, like Oliver Wendell Holmes' aunt, with "three towels and a spoon" and there our foremothers received a training in literature, music, a little of the Bible and a great deal of "deportment". Gone are most of such institutions, to be succeeded by secondary schools and the university. For several years, the university course for women was talked about as an idle dream. Then the new spirit abroad found expression among the girls for as advanced a training as could be secured. About the year 1850, the laureate of England published a poem called "The Princess", which advocated university training for women. But the plan of Princess Ida entirely excluded men from this university and boldly taught celibacy as the ideal life. Such a university was bound to be a failure; but it showed which way the wind was blowing, and ere long the girls were successfully storming the university doors.

WE MUST go to the East in order to find the first Canadian woman graduate. At Sackville, New Brunswick, at Mount Allison University, we find the first woman graduate in 1882 who encouraged several aspiring sisters to make a definite effort to obtain a university degree. Soon a "B.A." degree was considered no novelty, and the number of women students at our Canadian universities went up by the proverbial leaps and bounds. There were several girls' schools left in the land, and these promptly changed their course of study in keeping with the new demand for a university course to follow the girls' school. In fact, most of the latter now carry their students as far as senior matriculation. Then there came into our high schools and our collegiate institutes, a band of teachers—many of them young girls, instructors in mathematics and classics—and even science—who made the older generation tremble lest Latin and Euclid would suffer horribly at the hands of feminine teachers. Terrible prophecies were heard of the degeneration of the student body through the influence of the girl students. It became necessary to have officials for advice and counsel for this mass of women students—those who would be ready to offer the advantage of experience, and yet would be in sympathy with the independence of a new day. Victoria University at Cobourg, Ontario, was one of the most generous universities in the

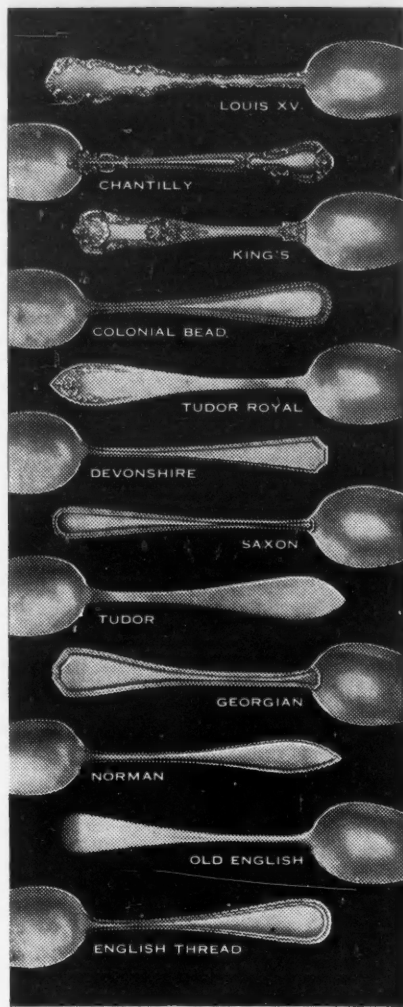
advantages offered the early women students. Among her graduates in 1889 was Miss M. E. T. Addison, the daughter of the late Rev. Peter Addison, who took her arts degree, with first-class honors in Modern Languages, and the achievement of a silver medal.

SOON it became evident that the women students at the universities would need suitable residences provided. Victoria College had removed to Toronto in 1892, and needed residence facilities sadly for her increasing band of women students. Generous citizens came forward, with adequate contributions, and ere long a stately residence known as Annesley Hall was erected in Queen's Park, as a residence for the rapidly-growing band of girl students. When the authorities looked for a dean to supervise this home, Miss Addison seemed the happiest choice. For several years Miss Addison had been on the staff of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; for eight years she had taught as Modern Language specialist at Stratford Collegiate Institute, and for two years at Lindsay. So, this daughter of Victoria came to Toronto to be dean of the new residence, and there she has remained. During the twenty-eight years that she has been dean, there has been a tremendous development in the education of Canadian women—and with all this expansion Miss Addison has been in sympathy. There are now seven residences for the women students of Victoria College, and these have all owned as mother the institution at Annesley Hall. From the first, Miss Addison favored student government—a policy which would have shocked the educational authorities of the past. Yet student control has proved an eminent success in discipline and development and the social life at the various residences has been joyous and free, without diverting the students from their more serious duties. The long list of honors won by Victoria women students is enough to prove that the girls have been students, indeed. Miss Addison has acted as adviser but not controller of the social activities of the students at Annesley Hall, and assures the inquiring visitor, that, whatever rules there are, have been made by the students themselves, with the Senate of the college and the council of women interested in the college and its residences acting merely as committees of reference. There has been so much adverse criticism in recent years of our young citizens that it is pleasant to hear from this educational authority, who has been in such close touch for more than a quarter-of-a-century with the youth of the land, only kindly and appreciative words of their work and play.

Miss Addison is contemplating



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retirement in the month of June, United Church of Canada. In all to take a well-earned rest. Physically and mentally, Miss Addison comes of the best British stock. Her father was of English blood, her mother of mingled Scotch and Irish stock. Thus, the qualities which have made the Empire have entered into her career and her success. Miss Addison has the industry and the ambition which make for true scholarship; and she has the sympathy and humor which mean understanding of the varying moods of the young student. She has the dignity which was the leading quality of the "Lady Principal" whom our mothers revered; and she is willing to recognize the "new occasions which teach new duties". Countless tributes have been paid by graduates in every part of the Dominion to her wisdom and kindness. The Victoria College was originally associated with the Methodist Church, and is now under the jurisdiction of the

Fish, we glean from a wild-life note, have ears or something very like them, and, good grief, what a vocabulary the ones who got away would have if they could only repeat what they heard!—Boston Herald.

"How can I make anti-freeze?" "Hide her woolen pajamas."—V. M. I. Sniper.

"Hear about Jimson being in the hospital?"

"In the hospital? Why, I saw him last night dancing with a dizzy blonde."

"Yeh! So did his wife."—Cap-per's Weekly.



Schiaperelli is still using a great deal of tweed for her spring suits as the above photograph interestingly shows.
—Photo by Wilfred Sketch, Paris.

Making the Man Summer Country Wear

By NORMAN JOHN

THOSE light fleeting breezes and warm sunny days that have happened along so pleasantly have been checked just in time. Not fast enough to entirely take some spring clothes ideas right out of my mind, but fast enough to save my plots of tulips for which I am duly grateful. It allows me a decent breathing spell to turn to this new and interesting sportswear for the coming summer months. These clothes are for the country!

If you have become a bit wearied at the sight of motorists, strollers and others in your favorite dress for the links, you will probably be interested in the new outfits. Plus-fours will continue to be worn by many well dressed golfers, that will refuse to change regardless of how much they may be worn in the city, but a decidedly new effect has been successfully worn, making use of full length trousers. I still think plus-fours are the right dress for golf and other country sports, but on the other hand I see several important points to the wearing of slacks which commend themselves to me.

They are sound for wear during the game, if made in light enough material, can be very cool and if narrow enough in the leg are decidedly comfortable. Then there is this added advantage, that they are a more suitable attire for country dinners, and the inevitable dance during the evening. The proper outfit consists of a jacket in one colour, to be worn with slacks of another.

Running into this whole subject of contrasting coloured jacket and trousers, there is a limitless scope to the number of varieties to be achieved with a little planning. Odd trousers may be secured for an existing suit, or an odd jacket worn with trousers now in use. These, consisting of say, five or six garments may be worn in many varied and interesting combinations.

Some special fabrics are being shown in the better shops for making up into separate jackets. Patterns may be either plain or they may favour Glenurquhart checks. Llama clothes are most suitable as they are soft and brown in tone. Another soft fabric is the Shetland. Here a small neat design is shown in some coatings, and another fabric much preferred is the plain shade cheviot.

Now, with these jackets I find the most popular trousers to be either plain light gray flannel, or striped cream flannels. Varieties that are shown seem to be quite limitless. Cream shades are shown with very decided brown or dark toned stripes; grays in two tones are also popular, and greens have a certain following. These, as I mentioned, are for trousers and they may every one be worn with either a tan or grey light weight jacket. If light grey is used, tan or brown trousers are better.

With these contrasting jackets and trousers, accessories of shirts and ties are colourful, and the hat may be either a felt or later in the year, a straw. You know the amusement you can have selecting a summer hat. The variety is great and some splendid effects may be achieved with a little ingenuity. Shoes are usually contrasting shades as well. Black calf goes with white buck but a better effect is brown and white.

Soho Dishes

By SUZETTE

MOST people know Arnold Bennett, who died recently, as a writer of such industry that he has left seventy-eight novels, plays and essays with his name on the cover. Surely such a man can have done little besides writing, but Bennett's enthusiasm for modern life and its complex machinery was too great for him to spend all his time pushing a pen. The details of every man's occupation interested him, whether the man was a counter of dirty sheets in his "Imperial Palace" or a "captain of industry", over whose lavish expenditures Bennett gloated. This passion for detail gave him at least a partial mastery of many crafts, and it is well known that his knowledge of large hotels was not academic only, for he is said to have been a Director of the Savoy in London. With Bennett's zest for enjoying life naturally went a fairly complete knowledge of good food. He was a famous,

and often seen figure in the restaurants of Soho—that exciting foreign bit of London, just north of Piccadilly Circus—. No doubt the restaurant keepers there admired and feared his knowledge of gourmandise, for he tells us himself that in a Paris cafe "I complained about some French beans" to the Breton woman in charge. "She informed me roundly that French beans were a sub-

ject which I did not understand. . . . I abandoned the restaurant". Such impudence to the expert could not be borne.

If you are in London you go to Soho, not only to sample Italian, Spanish, Greek, or French cooking, but in the hope of seeing the famous writers, actors and other great men dining so near you in the intimacy of the small restaurant that you can almost overhear their conversation, and so discover anew that fascinating fact that they are much the same as the rest of us. In addition to the glamour, the food is very good and often quite unusual. I once ate this dinner in a Soho restaurant with Dorothy Dickson at the next table and Arnold Bennett a little way up the room.

Minestrone Sherry
Buttered Eggs and Chicken Livers
Veal Cutlets Bergundy
Spaghetti
Bombe Marie-Brizard

The soup called Minestrone is an Italian dish and is made by frying gently in three tablespoonfuls of butter, four tomatoes, a few stalks of celery, two onions, and some small sliced carrots. When these vegetables have been simmering for about twenty minutes add a quart of meat stock and a tablespoonful of rice. Let all this cook slowly for half an hour skimming it occasionally, add salt and pepper and a pinch of sugar. This soup should be served with a little grated cheese floating on the top of each individual dish. This is a simple trimming to add to many soups and gives an unusual air to the course.

AFTER this fairly substantial soup a light entree of scrambled eggs on top of minced chicken livers acts as an appetizer.
(Continued on Page 22)



A close-up of this Schiaperelli model reveals the attractive note set by the wool lace blouse.
—Photo by Wilfred Sketch, Paris.

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—Thomas Moore.



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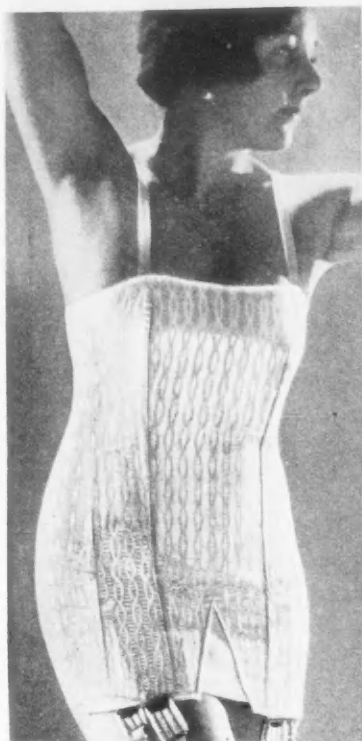
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VICE-REGAL PARTY AT HALIFAX

One of the first things His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough did after taking the oath of allegiance as the new Governor-General of Canada was to attend an informal luncheon at the Nova Scotian Hotel at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Reading left to right are Lady Moyra Ponsonby, daughter of the Governor-General; Viscount Duncannon, son of the Governor-General; Miss Mildred Bennett, sister of the Prime Minister; The Countess of Bessborough; Rt.-Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, and His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

The Lovely Bride

By ISABEL MORGAN

A MONTH of brides—June—soon will be here.

Ordinary mortals anticipate it because of its lush, tender charm, but those others who walk down the path of the days with feet winged with enchantment, are not ordinary beings.

They are brides. Creatures of dreams, for whom the whole romantic old world has a very special feeling of smiling interest.

These brides! Lovely things, even as they ponder over the hundred and one details that the simplest wedding brings in its trail. How to reconcile a large capeline hat, that is so stunning on the tall slender First Bridesmaid, with the Second Bridesmaid who is small and petite? Shall the bride carry a large bouquet, or a white prayer book? What will the soloist sing during the signing of the register? Which of the florists' suggestions to accept for the decoration of the church or house?

And then there are the "thank you" letters that must be written when the wedding gifts begin to descend upon one in a veritable deluge. Most of the other details may be taken in charge by capable members of the family, but these must all be answered and written by the bride in person. As a result, even the best planned wedding is very likely to result in a nearly distracted bride-to-be.

All of which is rather a pity when—on the day she walks down the aisle to the strains of Lohengrin—the bride should be looking her most enchanting self.

The loveliest bride is she who has planned to spend two or three days before the event in a manner that gives her as much opportunity to rest as possible. Her skin will look fresher, her color better, her eyes brighter, and her features charming when the moment arrives to frame them with the wedding veil.

At no time is the question of looks more important. A facial treatment is one means of looking one's fairest and the results will be even better if a series of treatments have preceded it for a few weeks. And those delectable touches that improve one are extremely important. The alabaster cheeks of the bride of romantic fiction sound intriguing but it is extreme-

ly doubtful if they would be as attractive in reality as in fancy. And so, the modern bride uses her cosmetics on this day with a deft blend of good taste and artistic effect.

Since her gown will be either of white or a pale pastel shade she will use the faintest touch of rouge. A *soupeon* less than she would employ were she wearing a large hat that shaded the features, as the veil brings the face into prominence that quickly reveals even a suspicion of a "made-up" appearance.

If the lips are pale, a little rouge should be used on them—not the bright color that may be correct under ordinary conditions, but one that merely supplements the natural color of the lips and, incidentally, one that does not leave a tangible evidence of its presence when the age old privilege of kissing the bride is exercised.

Eye make-up is not to be recommended unless it is for the purpose of darkening eye-lashes that are unbecomingly pale.

Face powder will be most flattering if it is as close to the natural tones of the skin as it is possible to obtain it. The darker tones that many people affect in the summer time are, of course, far less becoming when the effect is intended to be one that is fragile and ethereal.

And the hands. They should be at their loveliest when the glove is slipped off to receive the slender circlet with which their troth is pledged. Smooth, white hands, pink-tipped and slender, are their own reward at that moment for the more than ordinary care they have been receiving. One of the very excellent hand creams that disappear into the skin without a trace leaving it smooth as a magnolia, may be used before the gloves are donned.

An important part of the bride's trousseau is the little group of cosmetics which are packed away in a corner of her "going away" kit. Whether the young couple are sailing for Europe, motoring South or travelling on a short trip to the North, the various beauty things will be most convenient travelling companions if they are contained in tubes or other unspillable containers.

Face and hand creams are obtainable in this form. So are very excellent qualities of soaps. Bath salts come in compact individual bottles or small compressed cubes. Enough perfume to last over a long period is contained in the numerous varieties of attractive purse flacons that are designed to hold their sweet smelling contents without the loss of a drop.

If one is travelling away to a spot where it is not possible to obtain frequent manicures, one of the little manicure kits are certain to be tucked away in the corner of her hand luggage by the fore-sighted bride.

A cream to protect the skin from sun will be of ranking importance—particularly if the honeymoon is to be spent aboard ship—for who ever heard of anything less romantic than a bride with a badly sunburned complexion?

Ancient Egyptian pottery recently dug up was found to be unbroken. The servant shortage must be older than we thought.—The Humourist.

A judge remarked last week that a wise husband never forgets his wife's birthday. He merely forgets which one it is.—The Humourist.

Nevada is consistent, anyway. Having enabled people to marry early and often, it legalized all forms of gambling.—New York Telegram.

A girl met an old flame and determined to high-hat him. "Sorry," she murmured when the hostess introduced him to her, "but I did not get your name."

"I know you didn't," replied the old flame, "but that is not your fault. You tried hard enough."—Atchison Globe.



Vogue says:

"There are two Facades to the Smart Woman of Today!"

in an interesting article "As Seen by Him" in the recent issue. "He" notes the great deal of attention smart women pay to the back of their heads—to the most natural cuts—the interesting coiffures—each one different—original—in keeping with the costume and the occasion.

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Week-End Notes

By MARIE-CLAIRE

Dejobbed

IF MAKING two blades of grass grow where one grew before be one way of symbolizing high achievement, surely adding a word to a language is another. Recently in addressing the Modern Language Association of Great Britain, the Spanish Ambassador to England paid high tribute to English, the most widely spoken of all modern languages. It had solved, he said, the problem of a tongue most closely adapted to the exigencies of the world today. How much better adapted it is by the addition of the word dejobbed I think the following letter proves. It is the plaint of an African writing to protest against dismissal from his job for laziness, and begging for reinstatement. The East African correspondent who sends it to me vouches for its authenticity.

"Kind sir, on opening this epistle you will behold the work of a dejobbed person, and a very be-wifed and much childened gentleman who was violently dejobbed in a twinkling by your good self. For Heaven's sake, sir, consider this catastrophe as falling on your own head, and remind yourself, as walking home at the month's end, of five savage wives and six voracious children with your pocket filled with non-existent L.s.d. Not a solitudery sixpence—pity my horrible state. When being dejobbed and proceeding with a heart and intestines filled with misery to this den of doom myself did greedily contemplate culpable homicide, but He who protected Daniel (poet) through the lions den will protect his servant in his home of evil. As to reason given by yourself esquire for my dejobment the incrimination was laziness.

No sir, it were impossible that myself who has pitched sixteen infant children into this valley of tears can have a lazy atom in his mortal frame, and the sudden departure of eleven pounds monthly has left me on the verge of the abyss of destitution and despair.

I hope this vision of horror will enrich your dreams this night and good Angel will meet and pulverise your heart of nether Milestone so that you will awaken and with as much alacrity as may be compatible with your personal safety, you will hasten to rejobulate your servant.

So mote it be, Amen.

Yours despairingly
A. S.

Cooper and Petter

POLITICAL by-elections are not always as exciting as the one recently held in the St. Georges Division of Westminster in London, when Mr. Duff Cooper, the Conservative, defeated Sir Ernest Petter, the Independent candidate. There was a good deal of hard talk, but the affair was not without its lighter side. Mr. Duff Cooper's headquarters was in a corner house in Grosvenor Gardens admirable for poster display. This advantage was balanced by Sir Ernest Petter's securing hoardings on two sides of the building. These, which carried the words "Vote for Petter" were displayed at the third floor level. The occupier of the fourth floor was, however, not a Petter, and above the original poster appeared the terse admonition "Don't". The Independents did their best in the circumstances. They retorted by insinuating the word "Delay" between the "Don't" and the "Vote for Petter".

On Turning White

WHITE—it is fashion's latest song hit. The way she mutters it over and over, hums it, sings it, screams it, at you would lead you to believe it a new tune. As a matter of fact ever since the winter collections we have heard the song of its chic, but it is no longer a simple song, it is now a whole symphony. If you are inclined to discouragement as many are over this colour contrast business you have only to lend an ear to the white motif.

First of all we have white dresses worn under a black, brown, navy, or green coat, and with white accessories. All the big houses sponsor this. A white wool shantung or crepe dress worn under a shoulder-caped, three quarter, or a full length dark crepe coat is the height of chic. Add a white turban, or a dark sailor with a white lining

like Patou's model in brown picot straw with white linen, white gloves and a magpie hand bag—and there you are indeed. Well there: Vionnet, does it this way, and also reverses the process,

of the key notes still in this theme song. Chiffon, satin or crepe Elizabeth—moulded to the body, slashed to the waist behind but high in front, and often adding little fluttering capes over the top of the arm are shown everywhere in ankle or floor length. White silk raincoats, some all white, some with black patent belt and buttons have taken New York by storm. White umbrellas with manly crooked handles go with



AT THE SEIGNIORY CLUB, LUCERNE-IN-QUEBEC

Left to right: Miss Diana Kingsmill of Ottawa; Lord Duncannon (son of His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Bessborough); Miss Marjorie Bordon of Ottawa; Christian Gross of the American Legation, Ottawa; Captain Alan H. d'Egville.

showing a white jacket over a dark sleeveless frock. White evening dresses we have boosted until you are tired hearing of them, but believe me they are one

them. The white fisherman's net turban will shortly dot every feminine gathering like belated snow. They are light and com-

(Continued on Page 21)

The new way to keep a Travel Diary



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Only that freckle-mask keeps you from a lovely complexion. Get rid of those homely spots and your skin will look soft and fine instead of dry and harsh; clear, fresh and young instead of rusty, patchy and old. What you need is Othine-double strength. After a few nights' use of this dainty white cream, you should find that even the worst freckles are disappearing while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It seldom takes more than an ounce jar of Othine to fade out those homely blemishes and restore the natural beauty of your skin. Be sure to ask for Othine-double strength at any drug or department store. Money back if it does not remove even the worst freckles and leave your complexion soft, clear and beautiful.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

Calgary.

The social world of Winnipeg enthralled me at the moment, as en route to the coast the outpost of the prairies bids us welcome, and with the sound of cymbals, too, for the Manitoba Musical Festival was in full swing. Two of its world famous adjudicators from the Old Country, Sir Hugh Robertson and Mr. Plunket Greene, were traveling companions and Sir Hugh, who wears a beret most jauntily as a smoking cap, told me so many tales of the musical progress of Western Canada that we felt almost easternly barbaric. Indeed, Winnipeg with its spacious streets, its parliament buildings alight with art moderne in the best Parisian manner, and its surprisingly large trees, is a city of parts as it winds along the shores of the Assiniboine River whose very name, even if it does mean "dirty water", thrilled Dame Meriel Talbot, for whom Lady Nanton gave a dinner. Lady Nanton had also dined a party for Miss Shelagh Kirby and Captain Norman Gianelli, whose marriage was taking place that week, and we arrived just in time for the jolly luncheon she gave for the former, whose entertainments had completely filled Winnipeg's social calendar for some time. Among the guests at the latter were Mrs. Bircher, who was saying that her sister, Mrs. Eve, is coming from England for the summer; Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, whose three adorable daughters, Shelagh, Pamela and Diana, were the flower girls at Miss Kirby's wedding; Mrs. N. R. Anderson, the Misses Margaret Black, Kay McMahon, Geraldine Taylor, Kay Taylor and Mary Northwood. The latter two are recently proclaimed brides-to-be as the latter is engaged to Mr. Dick Bonnycastle and Kay's engagement to Captain Guy Simonds was announced at an Easter tea given by Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Taylor.

We went on to a devastatingly delicious cocktail at the latter's after Mrs. Montegu Black's delightful tea for the Toronto visitors, when Lady Tupper was telling me of the tremendous success of the community players in "The Doll's House". They say that Ruth Gordon made a marvellous Nora. She is a daughter of Ralph Connor, one of whose family may give us even more romance than his books if what I hear is true of the "Canada First" leaning of the son of a prominent English politician.

Mrs. Harvey Smith, whose daughter married Sir Richard Turner's son, poured tea at Mrs. Black's, and some other guests were Mrs. Fraser Sullivan, who received with the hostess, Mrs. Walter Kirby, Lady Nanton, Mrs. M. E. Nicholls, the Misses Maud MacArthur, Florence Cross, Marion Martin, Margot Northwood and Mrs. Beverley McInnes, who is visiting Mrs. Charlie Taylor, Mrs. Bob Rogers, Lady MacDonald, Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, Mrs. H. B. Shaw, Mrs. C. S. Riley and Mrs. Philip Chester were some other hostesses of the wedding week whose parties will brighten our next letter. The sun shone on the military wedding which made a colorful pageant in Winnipeg on Saturday, April 25, when Miss Shelagh Kirby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kirby, became the bride of Captain Norman Gianelli, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gianelli, of Toronto.

How on earth does one attempt to publicly describe a wedding at

which one is a participant? But even the most impartial observer would declare that the bride was becomingly beautiful in her ivory satin bridal gown, gleaming under the palest pink tulle of her limerick lace veil. Lovely limerick lace, also an heirloom piece, formed the train and the jewels worn were a pearl necklace and a diamond wrist watch, which was the gift of the groom. The color scheme of the wedding was primrose yellow to tone with the heart of the Calla lilies carried by the bride and the yellow cavalry stripe of the groom's full dress uniform. Shelagh, Pamela and Diana Gilmour were bewitching little maidens in early Victorian frocks of frilled primrose satin with primrose wreaths and nosegays and the bride's attendant wore a vionnet panne velvet of similar shade, carrying a gold director's cane. I may say with impunity that the best man and six ushers made a gallant escort. Captain H. W. Foster, Major Henry Sherwood, Captain Guy Simonds and Mr. Duncan Douglas, in full dress uniforms, and Mr. Paul Nanton, Mr. William Osler and Mr. Herbert Gemmill.

The most thrilling moment for all Winnipeg was when the bridal couple passing under the arched swords of non-commissioned officers of the groom's regiment, Lord Strathcona Horse, drove off in a coach drawn by six horses. Captain de Lotbiniere Panet, Major Vandenberg, Captain Charles Brown and Captain Simonds rode as postillions and trumpeters seated atop the coach sounded a fanfare of trumpets as the horses galloped through the thronged streets. St. Luke's Church, where Canon Bertal Heeney, assisted by Mr. Findlay, military chaplain of Fort Osborne Barracks, performed the ceremony, is a dear old stone church with handsome stained glass windows which streamed scarlet and azure rays upon the lily banked chancel where Mrs. Harrison Gilmour's glorious voice made heavenly music with "O Perfect Love" and "A Song of Thanksgiving".

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby's reception afterwards was a brilliant function at their pretty house in Roslyn



MRS. GRANGE KINGSMILL
Formerly Miss Patricia Fosbery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fosbery, Ottawa. Mr. Kingsmill is the son of Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill.
—Photo by Paul Hovstad, Ottawa.

Road. Mrs. Kirby wore a black gown of handsome Chantilly lace, carrying Talisman roses, and Mrs. Gianelli was in an embroidered Paton model with pink roses and forget-me-nots. Apart from wedding jewellery, I have never seen so many beautiful presents. There were tables laden with sterling silver, exquisite Sheffield pieces of historical value, Worcester and Coalport china of great beauty, one set of teacups of 1795, Bristol and Waterford glass and some rare Georgian furniture which would delight all connoisseurs.

MEMBERS of the Lyceum Women's Art Association were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin at their beautiful home, "Parkwood", in Oshawa, where Mrs. McLaughlin, assisted by the president of the Association, Mrs. A. C. McKay, and Mrs. Lawrence Junkin, received the guests in the flower-bedecked living room. Mrs. McLaughlin looked charming in a gown of silvery blue lace over beige satin, with a long-sleeved jacket finished with beige georgette. Mrs. McKay wore grey georgette, with coat effect, purple straw hat and amethysts. Mrs. Junkin wore a gown of midnight blue, lace-trimmed, with black straw cloche hat with touches of pink. The flowers—to adequately describe them—would exhaust one's vocabulary. In every direction, gorgeous bowls of roses, carnations, tulips, snapdragon and pots of palms met the eye. The canaries in the attractive sunroom gave a cheery welcome. The greatest interest centred in the conservatories, where the orchids—the crowning glory of floriculture—were so marvellously displayed with their masses of blooms. Tall candles, vari-colored carnations, roses and tulips ornamented the table in the dining-room, from which tea was served to the hundreds of guests. Mrs. E. C. Fox, Mrs. H. N. Leadbetter, Lady Tullock, Lady Mann and Mrs. Duncan J. McDougald presided over the tea and coffee urns, and were assisted in looking after the guests by Mrs. Hamilton B. Wills, Mrs. I. H. Weldon, Mrs. Arthur



THE BOUGNER-SCREATON WEDDING AT LONDON, ONTARIO
Left to right, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Jack Farncombe, Miss Margaret Screaton, New York, Mr. Jack Martin, Mrs. Gordon Bougner, formerly Miss Gertrude Isabel Screaton, New York, Mr. Gordon Bougner, London, Ont., Miss Beverley Westland, Mr. William Screaton, Chicago, Mr. William Mills.
—Photo by Walter Dixon, London, Ont.

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"Pink tooth brush"...

*I don't like
the looks of that—*

YOUR gums may bleed, slightly or occasionally, without causing you any pain. Perhaps it would be better if they hurt you severely!

For then you'd do something, immediately, about "pink tooth brush"—the first visible sign of a congested and unhealthy condition of your gums.

And, as your dentist will unhesitatingly confirm, "pink tooth brush" is often the forerunner of stubborn troubles of the gums—gingivitis, Vincent's disease—yes, even pyorrhea.

Modern life encourages weak and flabby gums. The foods you eat are soft, and lack the stimulating roughage that keeps gums firm and healthy. The circulation of the blood within their walls grows languid, sluggish. Wastes clog the tiny cells, the gums break down—begin to bleed.

*Rouse your gums with Ipana
and massage!*

So wake up your gums! Massage them with Ipana when and while you clean your teeth. Use either the brush or your finger. Spur the fresh, clean blood to swift circulation through the tiny cells. Let it sweep away poisons and wastes. Regular brushing of the gums with Ipana will soon restore them to firmness, to hardness, to health!

For Ipana contains ziratol—a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue.

Ipana, as well, keeps your teeth flashing white. It has a delightfully refreshing taste. It gives to your whole mouth an instant and lasting feeling of cleanliness.

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Lisner, Miss Cornelia Heintzman, Mrs. Squair and others. A few of those at the tea were Miss Edythe Shuttleworth, Lady Windle, Mrs. Gerhard Heintzman, Mrs. Murray McFarlane, Mrs. Thomas Phelan, Mrs. A. G. Parker, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, and Mrs. George Kilmer.

Among those entertaining for Mrs. Gordon Arthur Holden, formerly Miss Mildred Northey, before her marriage, were Mrs. J. A. George, who gave a luncheon, and

Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith, a dinner for the wedding attendants.

Captain and Mrs. Ian Fraser, of St. Dunstan's, England, will be guests of honor at the tea to be held at the University Women's Club, St. George Street, on Friday, May 1.

The annual meeting of the Junior League of Toronto is to take place in the Oak Room of the King Edward Hotel on Tuesday, May the 5th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Randolph Churchill was the guest of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at luncheon during his recent visit to Toronto.

An open air wedding sounds rather fitting these lovely spring days. In the close of St. John's church, in W. 11th St., Greenwich, New York, surrounded by lofty apartment houses, a beautiful garden flourishes. In it may be found alianthus, the tree of heaven, catalpa, Siberian elms, mulberry, hundreds of tulips, and various shrubs, with antique water jugs, green trellises, flagged pavement and stone benches. At night it is lighted by flaming torches, and the outdoor altar and ancient sundial are interesting features. Marriages are frequently performed there. As the season advances, visitors are welcomed between five and seven on Wednesday evenings, and a succession of blooms, such as roses, scarlet runner, iris, hollyhocks, greet the eye, and make the inner garden a blissful retreat.

Mrs. W. R. Johnston of Nanton Avenue, Toronto, entertained at dinner before leaving for Paris, France, when covers were laid for fifteen.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross are holding a reception at Government House on Saturday, May 2, from 4 to 6 o'clock, in honor of Captain Ian Fraser, chairman of St. Dunstan's Hostel, London, England, and Mrs. Fraser.

Mrs. A. Stuart Bleakney, wife of the Canadian Commissioner to Brazil, entertained at luncheon in Rio de Janeiro recently, when some of the ladies of the good will mission to South America were invited to meet Lady Seeds, wife of the British Ambassador to Brazil.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross, the Prime Minister and Mrs. George S. Henry, and His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. William J. Stewart have kindly extended their patronage to the display of scout craft and pageantry to be given by the Boy Scouts of Toronto in Varsity Arena, Bloor West on Friday evening, May 8.

Brigadier C. F. Constantine and Mrs. Constantine who, greatly to the regret of the many friends they have made during their stay in Saint John, are leaving soon for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where Brigadier Constantine will assume command of the Military District in that province, are being extensively entertained both by the military set and society hosts and hostesses. Among the latter, Mrs. Hugh H.



MRS. ALEXANDER RALPH WILKINS
Formerly Miss Eden Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Mackay and Mr. Pollard Lewin gave a dinner for the Brigadier at the M. Club which was a happy and beautifully arranged function, the toasts expressing the hope that as Halifax was so short a distance from Saint John, the members of the Club would soon meet again with their honored guest. Covers were laid for twenty-eight and the table was decorated with spring flowers in a profusion of colour.

Major and Mrs. A. H. Campbell entertained Brigadier and Mrs. C. F. Constantine at a most enjoyable week-end tea at their residence in Sydney Street, Saint John, when Mrs. F. Gillman presided at the prettily arranged tea table, which was centred with tulips and narcissi. Mrs. Gillman, who is the wife of the newly-appointed commandant of District No. 7, very appropriately presided over the tea cups.

Mrs. Hugh Mackay, Rothesay, N.B., who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Malcolm McAvity, in Montreal, has left for New York, and Mrs. McAvity came to Saint John to be the guest of her parents, Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen.

Mrs. Frederick M. Stevens, of Montreal, who arrived in Saint John for the marriage of her brother, Mr. Atwood Bridges, has left for home. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Colin Mackay, of Rothesay, who went on for a couple of weeks to Montreal.

Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. Anglin, spent several days at the Admiral Beatty, Saint John, on their return from South America, and before proceeding to Ottawa. It is gratifying to the friends of the Chief Justice, that his health has been greatly improved by the trip to the South.

Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada, and Mrs. Anglin, who spent a few days in Saint John on their way to Ottawa after touring in South America for two months, were dinner guests of Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen. Mrs. P. J. Byrne, wife of Mr. Justice Byrne of New Brunswick, entertained Mrs. Anglin at a charmingly arranged luncheon at the Royal Hotel. Covers were laid for fourteen and spring flowers adorned the centre of the table.

Mrs. J. R. Harrison, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. John C. Belyea, in Rothesay.

Mrs. J. Morris Robinson, Rothesay, N.B., has left to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Harrison, of Windsor, Nova Scotia. Mr. Harrison is manager of the Royal Bank in Windsor.

Colonel and Mrs. John H. Price, of Quebec, entertained at luncheon at the Winter Club for Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Takamatsu, of Japan.

A letter has just reached me from the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, written by a dear little cousin of mine who has been holidaying there. She is thrilled with everything and says "the trees and flowers are incredible. I still don't believe them. Every tree has a fantastically-coloured flower, exquisitely perfumed. The ocean is

turquoise and deep blue because of the coral reefs. The air is bland and stimulating, and everybody smiles all the time. It is a veritable dreamland—you cannot exaggerate its charms. It is green, lush and beautiful. As some one said 'even the flowers are hysterical.' Apparently, it is worth the five days' ocean trip from California to reach such a paradise.

At the first Sunday meeting at Longchamps, many of the smartly dressed women wore entire ensembles of clear red, or black dresses with red jackets. It was noticeable also that the side-saddle habit was much in vogue. The wise ones are providing themselves with riding costumes suitable for the approaching warm summer days. A linen tunic in yellow, blue or white, a tan felt hat, and breeches of cotton twill with jodhpurs in tan or brown, make a costume both comfortable and crisp for sunny days.

The Correct in Uniforms

Maids' Uniforms indicate color for newness — black taffeta, traditionally correct.



A. English broadcloth in brown, grey, green, black or purple. Organdie collar and cuffs in lighter shades. At \$5.95.

Organdie apron and cap match collar and cuffs—Apron, \$1.69; Cap, 49c.

B. Black taffeta uniform made to order in sizes 32 to 44. At \$8.95; in crepe de chine, at \$12.95.

Filly net apron and cap in rich ecru shade. Set \$2.95.



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a youth can so seriously interpret questions of international amity and good-will, to a people hungry for a solution to its many problems. (Continued on Page 22)



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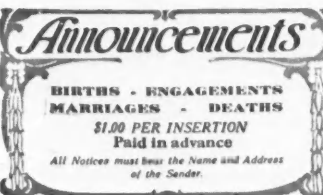


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ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Helen Ford, daughter of Mrs. Helen Kilmer of Southampton to Charles Francis Wentworth of Santa Monica, son of Doctor Arthur Howard Wentworth of Boston, Mass. The wedding took place Saturday April the twenty-fifth.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Jackson of Port William, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Florence Hester, to Mr. J. Harvey Westren, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Westren, 133 Dunvegan Road, Toronto. The wedding to take place quietly end of May.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Hamilton Wickware of Smiths Falls, announce the engagement of their only daughter Helen Maud (Bonnie), to Mr. Charles Gilbert Law, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Law of Toronto, the marriage to take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Glenholme Ellis, Brantford, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Eleanor, to Mr. Thomas Alexander Thornton, son of Mr. T. P. Thornton, Toronto. The marriage to take place May 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Scott of Winnipeg, announce the engagement of their daughter Jean Marion, to Mr. Clifford Crichton Leech, son of Mr. E. T. Leech, K.C., and Mrs. Leech, Winnipeg. The marriage to take place Tuesday, May the twelfth at six o'clock p.m. in St. Stephens Broadway, United Church. Rev. Dr. George A. Woodside officiating.

When it's Spring

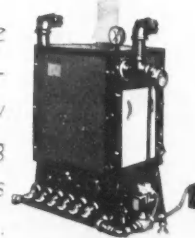
Springtime can't
be everlasting
out of doors—

but indoors you may have full charge of the climate many months in the year. That invigorating atmosphere so appreciated in the balmy spring days may be maintained in your home in the duller days of winter.

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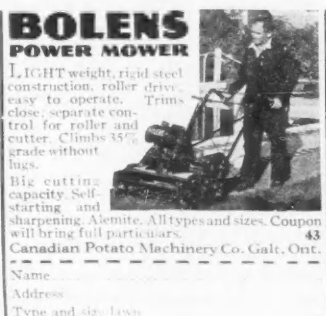
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With 1/2 pint Johnson's Wax Polish .60
Both for \$1.50 Total \$2.10

- If you want to have beautiful floors you need this New Johnson Floor Duster with the gold stripe—designed and made for you by the world's highest authorities on floor finishing and maintenance.
- After years of study they have at last brought out this perfect mop—built for long, hard service. Its head is reversible and unscrews easily for washing. Contains no sticky oil to collect dust and germs. Can't scratch floors. You'll like this Duster the minute you see it.
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Please send your new gold stripe duster (\$1.50) and 1/2 pint Johnson's Wax Polish (.60), both for \$1.50.
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CANADIAN HOUSE PLANS No. 9----A Studio Home

ARCHITECT, HUGH L. ALLWARD, TORONTO

THE planning of the studio home of Mrs. R. de Bruno Austin was largely controlled by the shape of the property and the necessity of adequate north light for the large studio room used by Mrs. Austin for her painting and portrait work.

The exterior of the house follows generally the precedent set by the early stone farmhouses of Ontario and French Canada. The color and texture of the old stone work have been as far as possible reproduced in the masonry, and the general character of the detail has been kept very simple—departing from precedent to the extent of a heavy shingle roof stained several tones of blue.

The interiors here do not conform to the traditional farmhouse style—the large studio room, two storeys in height, was treated most severely in order that free wall spaces might be available as a neutral background for color—the walls are of silver applied on coarse burlap and the woodwork has been stained a dull silver gray.

Interest has been added to the interior by the most colorful treatment of the master bedroom, which is furnished with rare old Italian

antique pieces. In direct contrast to this is the thoroughly modernistic treatment of the small den on the first floor.

The garden, although quite miniature, has been developed with a small sunken garden and flagstone terraces.



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



Exterior view of the residence of Mrs. De Bruno Austin (Dorothy Stevens), Toronto, chosen as the subject of this week's Canadian House Plan. Architect, Hugh L. Allward, Toronto.



Beautiful isn't it?

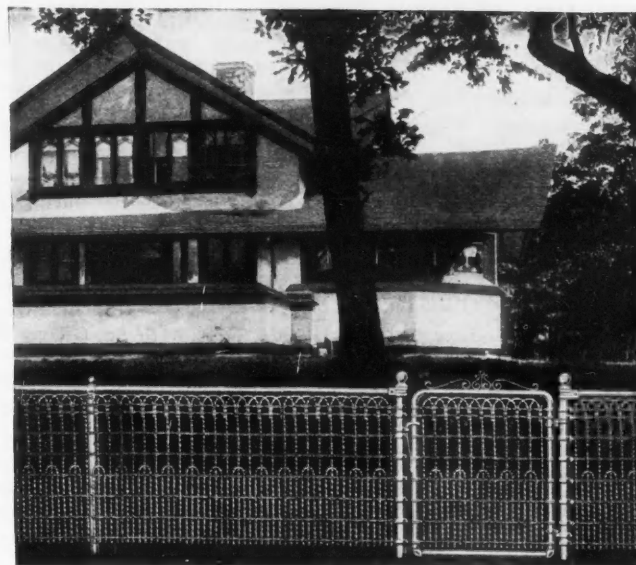
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Ask your nearest dealer for Crown Diamond shade cards, or write to us direct. We make a pure paint for every purpose.

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MILLIONS OF enemies...

EVERY housewife knows the importance of keeping toilet bowls clean. If germs are allowed to remain there, the health of the entire household is menaced.

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Your household Oil should do 3 things DOES IT?

Any household oil that does not clean and prevent rust and tarnish, as well as lubricate, is dear at any price.

Three-in-One Oil does all three jobs at one time. It instantly penetrates even the tightest bearings, cleansing them of old oil, dust and dirt. Its long-lasting film lubricates working parts against friction. It keeps rust from the action of all your home devices and prevents tarnish on their polished surfaces.

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Glass Heads, Steel Points, 2 Sizes
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A woman whose housewifely feats were always pushed to the limit of endurance and strength was observed to have changed her routine.

"No, I've let up a little on doin' my work that way," she admitted. "I've found that I can't wash, iron, and be a Christian all in one day."

—Christian Register.

Week-End Notes

(Continued from Page 17)

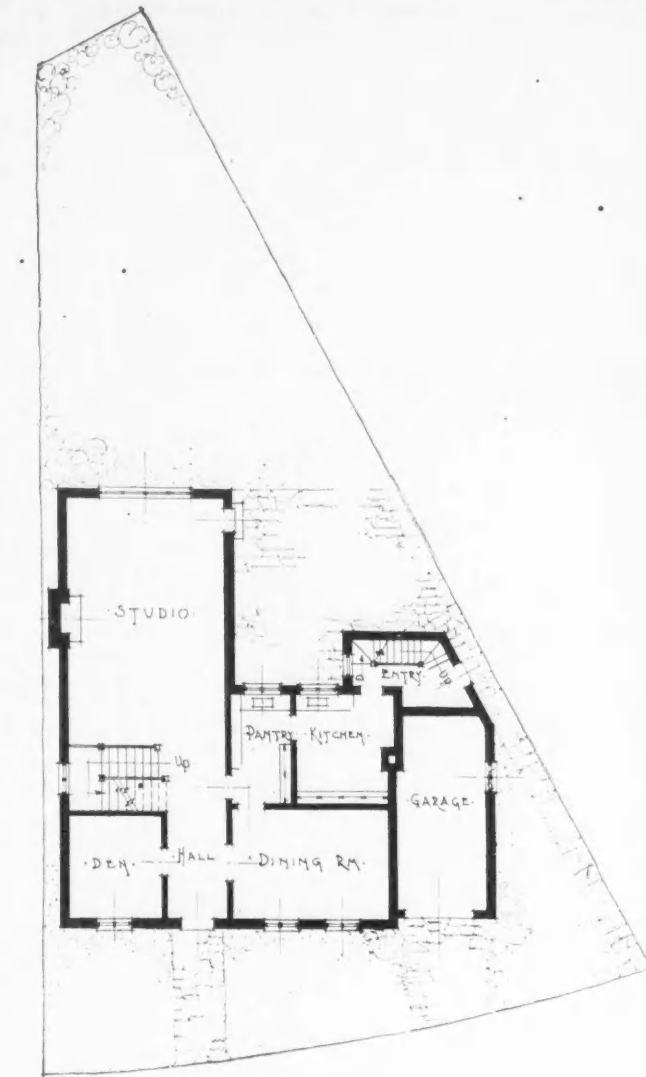
portable, terribly chic, and vastly becoming to an enormous number of women. White gloves two sizes too large, with outside seams and a wide crushed wrist are worn with all sorts of clothes. You are quite right—they make your hands look very like a traffic cop's—that is the idea. White handbags have sprung up over night like mushrooms. In patent leather they are rather reminiscent of the sanitary top to the kitchen table, but in pigskin, or even pigskin-grained calf they are grand. White kid flowers for your tailored buttonhole are like nothing that ever grew anywhere but in the mind of a Parisian designer. White Ascot scarfs can be had at every scarf counter of any character, although if you can spread yourself you will find the loveliest among the evening accoutrements in the smart men's shops. Chanel's beloved white pique trims coats and frocks and suits, makes waistcoats, blouses, whole dresses, flowers, and hat trimmings.

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• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •

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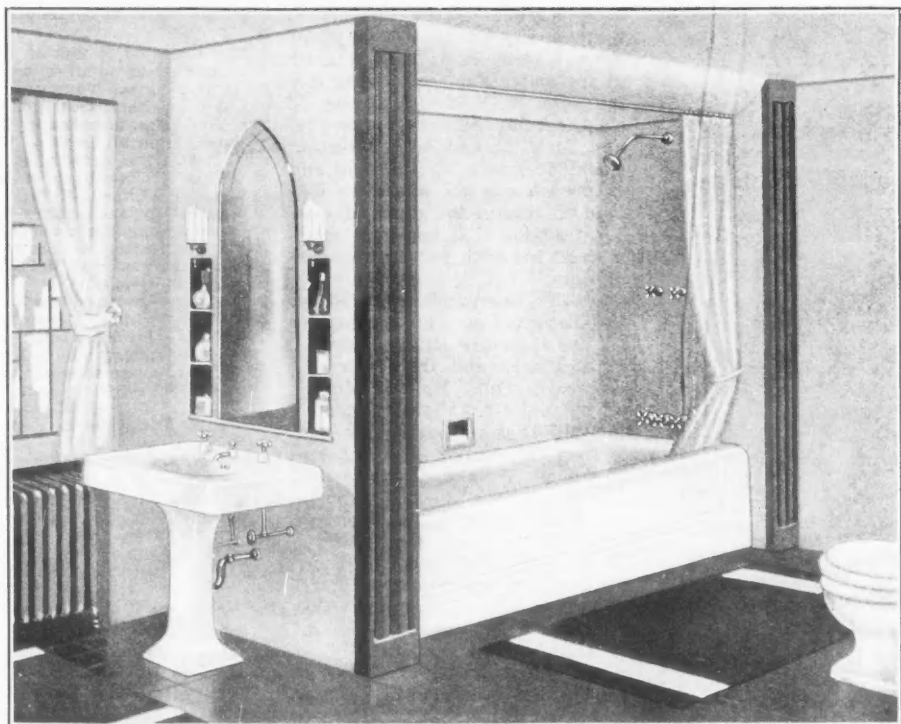
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Are Enhanced in Charm by Simple Relief Lines

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Both for \$1.50 Total \$2.10

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CANADIAN HOUSE PLANS

No. 9----A Studio Home

ARCHITECT, HUGH L. ALLWARD, TORONTO

THE planning of the studio home of Mrs. R. de Bruno Austin was largely controlled by the shape of the property and the necessity of adequate north light for the large studio room used by Mrs. Austin for her painting and portrait work.

The exterior of the house follows generally the precedent set by the early stone farmhouses of Ontario and French Canada. The color and texture of the old stone work have been as far as possible reproduced in the masonry, and the general character of the detail has been kept very simple—departing from precedent to the extent of a heavy shingle roof stained several tones of blue.

The interiors here do not conform to the traditional farmhouse style—the large studio room, two storeys in height, was treated most severely in order that free wall spaces might be available as a neutral background for color—the walls are of silver applied on coarse burlap and the woodwork has been stained a dull silver gray.

Interest has been added to the interior by the most colorful treatment of the master bedroom, which is furnished with rare old Italian

antique pieces. In direct contrast to this is the thoroughly modernistic treatment of the small den on the first floor.

The garden, although quite miniature, has been developed with a small sunken garden and flagstone terraces.



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



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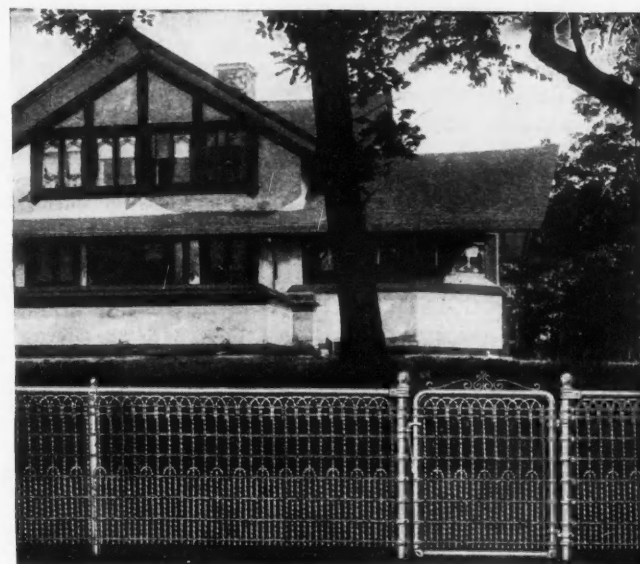
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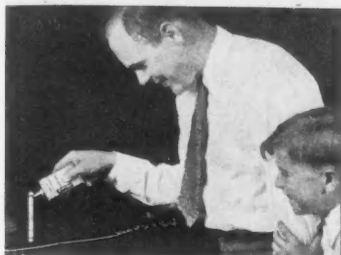
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(Continued from Page 17)

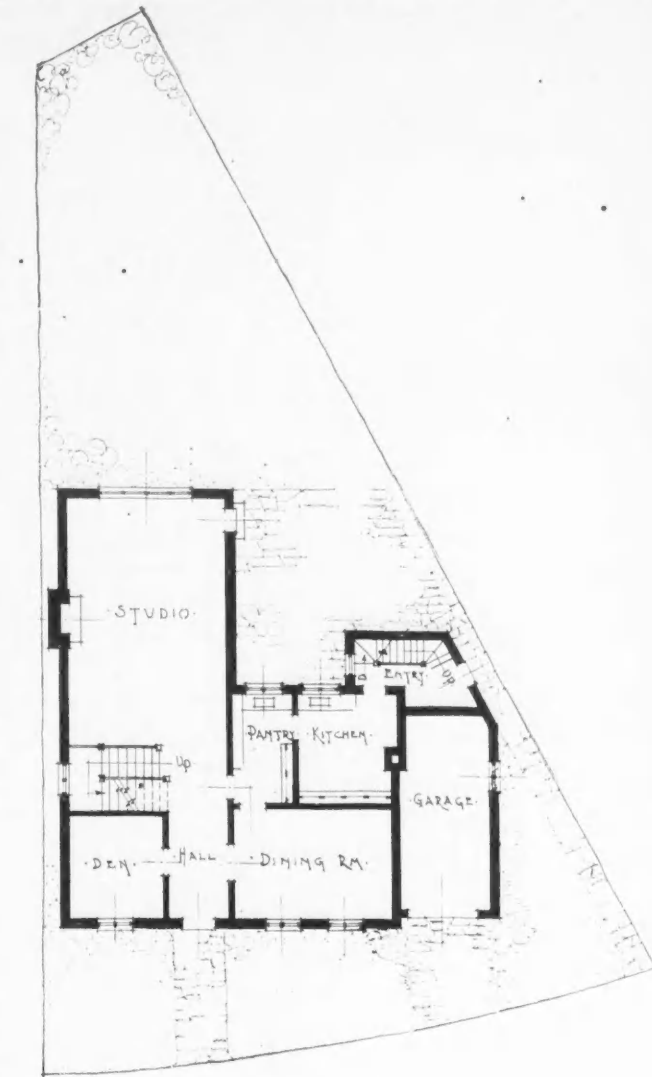
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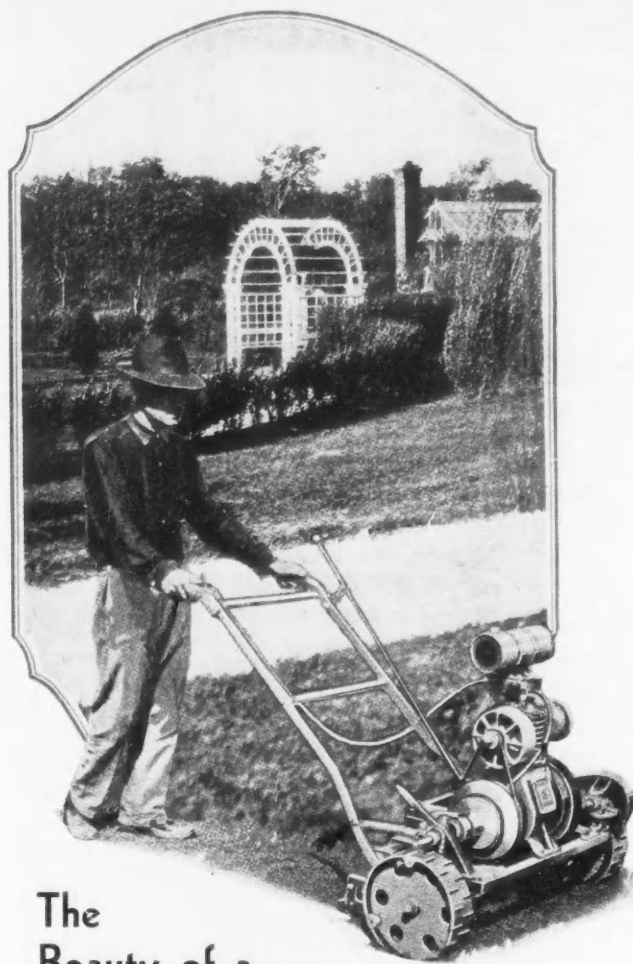
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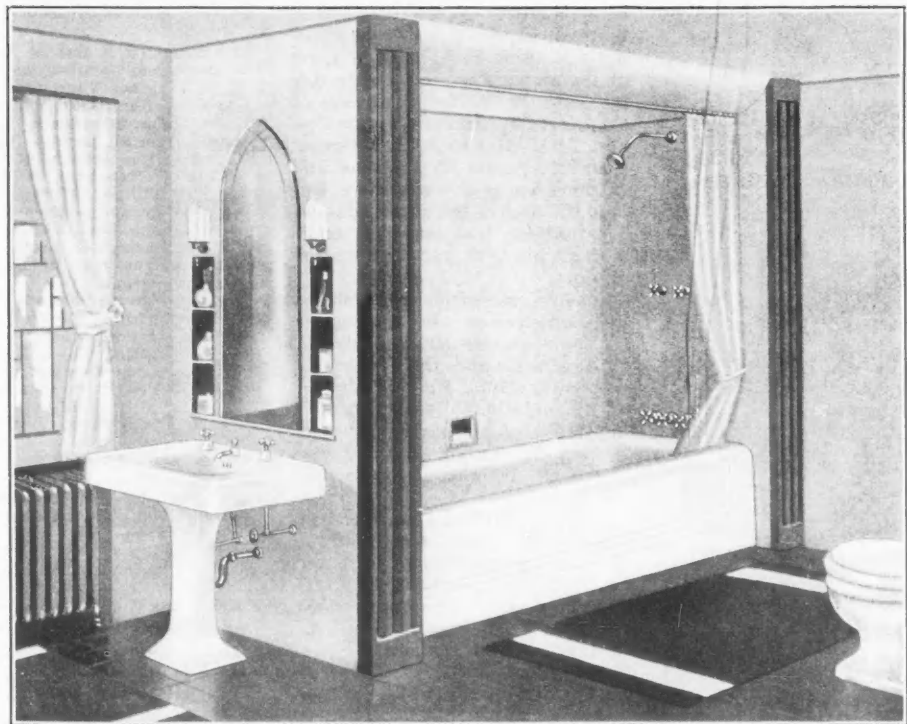
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EVEREADY
FLOOR WAX

THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 19)

What a lad he is, to be sure—so charming to behold, and with one of those mellifluous, well-modulated English voices that are a rare treat. As to whether the theories he propounded are feasible, there may be grave doubts, but his personal magnetism and charm are potent enough to make one believe

the moon is made of green cheese, if he says it is. The audience listened attentively as he jeered—with a naughty twinkle in his eye—at the bigwigs in English politics. Prof. Keyes, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. Bruno Austin, Miss Nella Jefferis and Mr. Ronald McRae were interested listeners. Rev. G. Stanley

Russell moved a vote of thanks in glowing terms.

Mr. Damon C. Woods, of Waco, Texas, American Consul at Paris, France, is being transferred to Toronto. The change is effective on July 1st, when he takes over his consular duties.

Worth is showing a charming pale pinkish beige for bridal gowns. Other shades than white are much in favor. Mlle. Allez,

recently married in Paris, wore a pale blue wedding gown, with cap, veil, shoes and gloves to match, and carried white orchids.

The Hon. Peter Beatty, son of Admiral Earl Beatty, has arrived in New York on a visit. He is young and good-looking and will probably be much sought after.

The Cabaret ball which was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver in Vancouver, B.C., was a very brilliant affair. Mrs. Leon Dreyfus arranged a very clever programme, assisted by Mrs. Austin Taylor and Mrs. E. G. Blackwell. The marvellous costumes of laces, chiffons, satins, velvets, taffetas, furs and jewels were designed by Mrs. Alex. Swanson and Miss Shirley Woodward and supervised by Mrs. Jack Paterson. The wonderful rainbow effect achieved was equal to a Ziegfeld production.

The ball, which was under distinguished patronage, was given by the Women's Auxiliary to the Vancouver General Hospital, and the presence of the Siamese royal entourage was of unusual interest.

Every number on the programme was exceptionally well carried out but special mention should be made of the graceful Yvonne Dreyfus, who gave an interpretive dance; the sweet voice of Barbara West, and the harmony singing of Zhora and Betty Petch.

Mr. J. A. Hobday acted as master of ceremonies and at the conclusion presented an exquisite basket of roses to Mrs. Dreyfus who was given a tremendous ovation.

Mrs. Peter Larkin and Miss L. Aileen Larkin sailed from England by the Duchess of Bedford on April 24th. They expect to spend a month with Mr. Gerald Larkin,



THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH ON HER FIFTH BIRTHDAY
A new portrait of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, and granddaughter of King George and Queen Mary, made on the day she celebrated her fifth birthday.

—Wide World Photos.

8 Castle Frank Road, before moving into their new house in May Street.

Among the Toronto boys planning to visit Europe this summer with the University Travel Club group under Mr. Joseph McCulley are the Messrs. Hugh K. Cameron, Edward G. Freer, Wilson B. Harris, Robert A. James, Harold W. Livingstone, John B. Mingay, Stewart Reburn and Bruce Wood.

Dr. W. P. M. Kennedy, Professor of Law in the University of Toronto, is the guest of Lafayette University, where he will deliver the Kirby Foundation Lectures on Comparative Law.

First of the major spring engagements in the city's social life, the Toronto Horse Show at Eglinton next week gives assured promise of being both bigger and more brilliant than any in its forty-year history. During the four-day show a round score of parties, lunches, supper-dances and what-not are to be held, most of them at the club. For the opening day Mr. John W. McKee, chairman of the executive committee of twelve, and Mrs. McKee will entertain some 250 guests at luncheon and in the evening the executive will hold the first of the supper dances—a function that last year made a great hit with out of town exhibitors.

Among non-resident horsemen and horsewomen who are coming for the show are Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smallman and Dr. Stevenson, of London, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Colonel and Mrs. Eric Phillips, Oshawa; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wright, of St. Catharines.

Captain "Dick" Paton, manager of the Horse Show, says that the entries this year make a record for the forty year show but he regrets that some of Hamilton's best young lady riders will be absent as they are all taking examinations in show week. The "draw" for boxholders will probably take place on Saturday.

Marriages

AT THE Church of the Messiah, Montreal, the marriage took place of Miss Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mack, of Westmount, to Mr. Hector Kenneth Mayhew, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mayhew, of Montreal West, the Rev. Lawrence Clare officiating. The church was profusely decorated with spring flowers, palms and ferns. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, on princess lines, with train falling from the waist, and a veil of Brussels net, trimmed with rose point lace, held in place with clusters of orange blossoms. She wore a platinum and diamond wrist watch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a shower bouquet of butterfly roses and lilies of the valley. The attendants, Mrs. Arnold W. Mitchell and Miss Melba Dey were gowned alike in pale pink net with pink crepe boleros and hats to match, with touches of chartreuse green. They carried arm bouquets of pink sweet peas, tied with bows of green tulle. Mr. Edward F. King acted as best man. The ushers were Dr. A. A. Mitchell, and Mr. Frank J. Dolan. The bride's mother, Mrs. Mack, was dressed in guardsman's blue crepe with hat of same shade. Her bouquet was of pink roses and lilies of the valley. The bridal couple motored to New York where they embarked for a trip to Bermuda.

A quiet wedding took place at eight o'clock in the morning in the chapel of St. James Cathedral, Montreal, when Miss Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Ducharme, of Outremont, was married to Mr. Andre J. Desjardins, son of the late Mr. A. Arthur Desjardins, K.C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alphonse de Grandpre, the chapel being tastefully decorated with spring flowers and ferns. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a delft blue, chiffon gown, with jacket to match and small blue baku hat, and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses. Mr. and Mrs. Desjardins left after the ceremony for a honeymoon in the Laurentians, the bride donning a delft blue cloth coat, fox trimmed with grey snake-skin shoes and grey suede bag to match. On their return they will reside in Montreal.

The Honorable Eileen Beresford, elder daughter of Lord Decies, was married to Mr. Robert Alfred O'Brien, only son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. T. H. O'Brien, of Bently, Hampshire. The ceremony took place in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London. Because of the recent death of Lady Decies, the ceremony was a simple one, attended only by friends of the two families. The late Lady Decies was formerly Helen Vivian Gould, daughter of George J. Gould.

The daughter of one of America's most prominent families became the bride of a former Vancouver man at one of Manhattan's most brilliant nuptial ceremonies, attended by hundreds of guests from all parts of the country. It was the wedding of Caroline M. Whitney, daughter of Mrs. H. Howard F. Whitney, of Park Avenue, New York City, and Godfrey H. Leslie, prominent young banker of New York, son of Mr. Herbert G. Leslie of Vancouver and a cousin of Mr. Bruce Hutchison of Victoria, B. C.

The marriage took place in the gardens of Mr. Whitney's beautiful country home, "Craigdarroch," at Glen Cove, Long Island, which Mrs. Whitney has given her daughter as a wedding gift. It is there that Mr. and Mrs. Leslie will reside on their return from a honeymoon spent on the European Continent.

Sir Arthur Balfour and Mr. W. A. Bradbury, of London, England, were recent guests at the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg.

Mrs. G. V. Hastings and her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Montague, of Winnipeg, are the guests of Mrs. Charles Pillman in London, England.

Soho Dishes

(Continued from Page 15)

er for the main course of the dinner. Veal always seems to be the national meat of France, and the cutlets were accompanied with spaghetti instead of the usual vegetables. The spaghetti had a sauce over it which was full of flavour, and tasted as if it might have been made like this. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter and add an equal quantity of olive oil. Stew three garlic cloves in the oil and butter until they are brown, add a cupful of mushrooms, two cupfuls of water, one half cupful of tomatoes, some bay leaves and salt and pepper. Cook this mixture slowly for about an hour, and then put layers of cooked spaghetti, grated cheese and sauce in a baking dish and put it in the oven until browned.

A plain green salad with lettuce, water cress, and a few radishes is often the European's solution of the vitamin problem, and a French oil dressing is correct with it. A plain ice with a foamy sauce in which there was a strong flavour of curacao ended a very pleasant dinner.

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We aim to give satisfaction. Logically then, we must give you style, proper fitting, and shoes that wear well.

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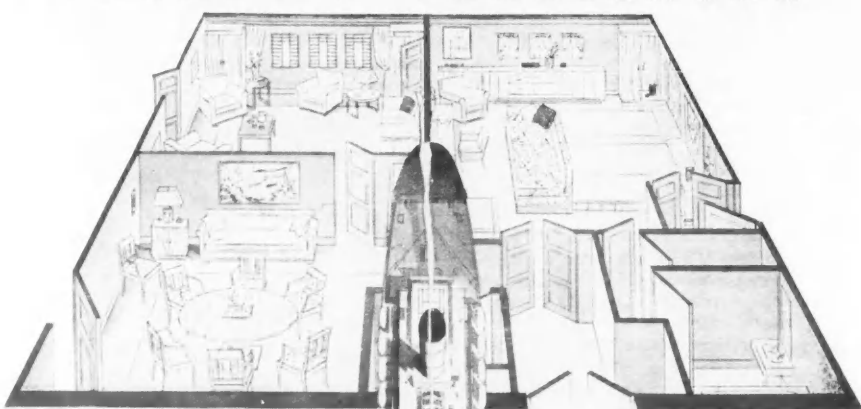
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CANADIAN PACIFIC WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Always carry Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques—Good the World Over

Travellers

Miss Helen Boyle, a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Boyle of Calgary, Alta., who is sailing with Mrs. Harris McPhedran aboard the S.S. *Lafayette* on May 21 for the Chateau de Marmand, will be among the Canadians presented at the court of St. James this summer.

Mrs. R. Russell Browne, the Drummond Court Apartments, Montreal, accompanied by her daughter, Pamela, left for England, where the latter will remain at school, the former proceeding after a stay in Paris to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. How, at St. Jean de Luz. Mrs. Brown and her daughter expect to remain abroad for two years. They sailed from Montreal by the *Duchess of Richmond*.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Strathy and Miss Frances Strathy left by the S.S. *Ausonia* for a holiday in Europe.

Mrs. H. A. Morine and her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Dyas, and Mr. Dyas, have returned from a motor trip to Montreal.

Provost Cosgrave of Trinity College,

Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Calvin, Jr., Mrs. A. F. Hooper, and Miss Hon. Bright of Toronto, and Mr. Samuel J. Draper and Mr. Stuart J. Draper, of London, Ont., sailed recently on the *Caronia* from New York to England.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Mitchell of Oriole Gardens, Toronto, sailed from Montreal via the *Duchess of Richmond* for two months abroad.

Miss Mildred Montizambert, of Ottawa, has returned from Bermuda after a visit there of several weeks.

Judge and Mrs. Fortin, of Montreal, have returned via the *Empress of France* from England.

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, of Montreal, have returned, via Vancouver from a sojourn in India and the Orient.

Mrs. Guy Toller, of Ottawa, on her return from a trip to Bermuda, spent a few days in Montreal, as the guest of Mrs. Alan Macdougall Jones.

Lady Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, after her return from a trip to Nassau, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Angus.

Miss Hamar Greenwood is arriving

in Toronto with Captain Ian Fraser and Mrs. Fraser on May first.

Lord and Lady Atholstan, of Montreal, have returned from New York and Atlantic City.

Hon. M. Tokugawa, Ottawa, Minister from Japan to Canada who has made so many friends during his sojourn here, was recently the guest of Hon. Lucien Cannon and Mrs. Cannon in Quebec.

Lady Gouin of Ottawa returned via the *Empress of France* from abroad.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal arrived in London, England, recently from the continent.

Miss Tudor Montizambert has returned to Ottawa after spending several weeks in Bermuda.

Mrs. R. C. Stevens has returned to Montreal, after visiting her sister, Mrs. Gordon Osler, in Toronto.

Among the Torontonians who sailed on the Canadian National liner *Lady Rodney* at Boston are Miss M. Sanderson who is journeying to Jamaica, and Miss L. Foster, who is bound for Bermuda. Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Kidde, of North Bay, are also passengers on

the *Lady Rodney* bound for Bermuda.

Captain W. B. Armit, who recently commanded the Canadian National liner *Prince Robert*, which took delegates to the British Empire Fair at Buenos Aires, has been appointed to command the *Lady Rodney* which sails from Halifax for Bermuda and Jamaica. Captain Armit lives in Toronto.

Col. K. R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, of Toronto, arrived in Quebec on the *Empress of France* after a holiday abroad.

Mrs. Arthur Doughty, Ottawa, is spending some time as a guest of Hon. Lucien Cannon and Mrs. Cannon, Quebec.

Sir Josiah Stamp and Lady Stamp, of London, England, were recent visitors in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Searle have returned to Winnipeg after spending a few weeks in Bermuda.

Mrs. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, accompanied Lady Stamp to New York.

Sir Hugh Robertson, of Glasgow,

Scotland, conductor of the famous Orpheus Choir, is a guest at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg.

Harold Samuel, the British exponent of Bach and Maurice Jacobson, composer and lecturer, are spending some time in Winnipeg and Western Canada.

The Hon. Justice and Mrs. W. A. Macdonald have returned to Vancouver, B. C., after spending the winter in Bermuda.

Major J. K. Lawson, R.C.R., and Mrs. Lawson, returned to Canada by the *Duchess of Atholl*. Major Lawson served at the War Office as General Staff Interchange Officer for a period of two years.

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, who officially represented Canada at the Delhi ceremonies, sailed from India on April 4th for Shanghai en route for British Columbia.

Sir James Lithgow and other members of the Deputation of the Federation of British Industries have sailed for Canada on their trade mission.

Dr. Donald McEachren, of John Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, son of Mr.

and Mrs. John McEachren, of Winnipeg, is leaving shortly for Germany to study at Heidelberg.

Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Allen, of Victoria, B. C., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Andrews in Winnipeg.

General E. De Panet, of Montreal, spent a few days in Winnipeg last week.

Sir Henry Thornton, of Montreal, spent a few days at the Fort Garry, in Winnipeg recently.

Dame Meriel Talbot, of London, England, was the guest of Lady Nanton while in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien de Bury have returned to Montreal.

Mr. H. Plunket Greene, the noted British baritone, is a guest at the Fort Garry, Winnipeg.

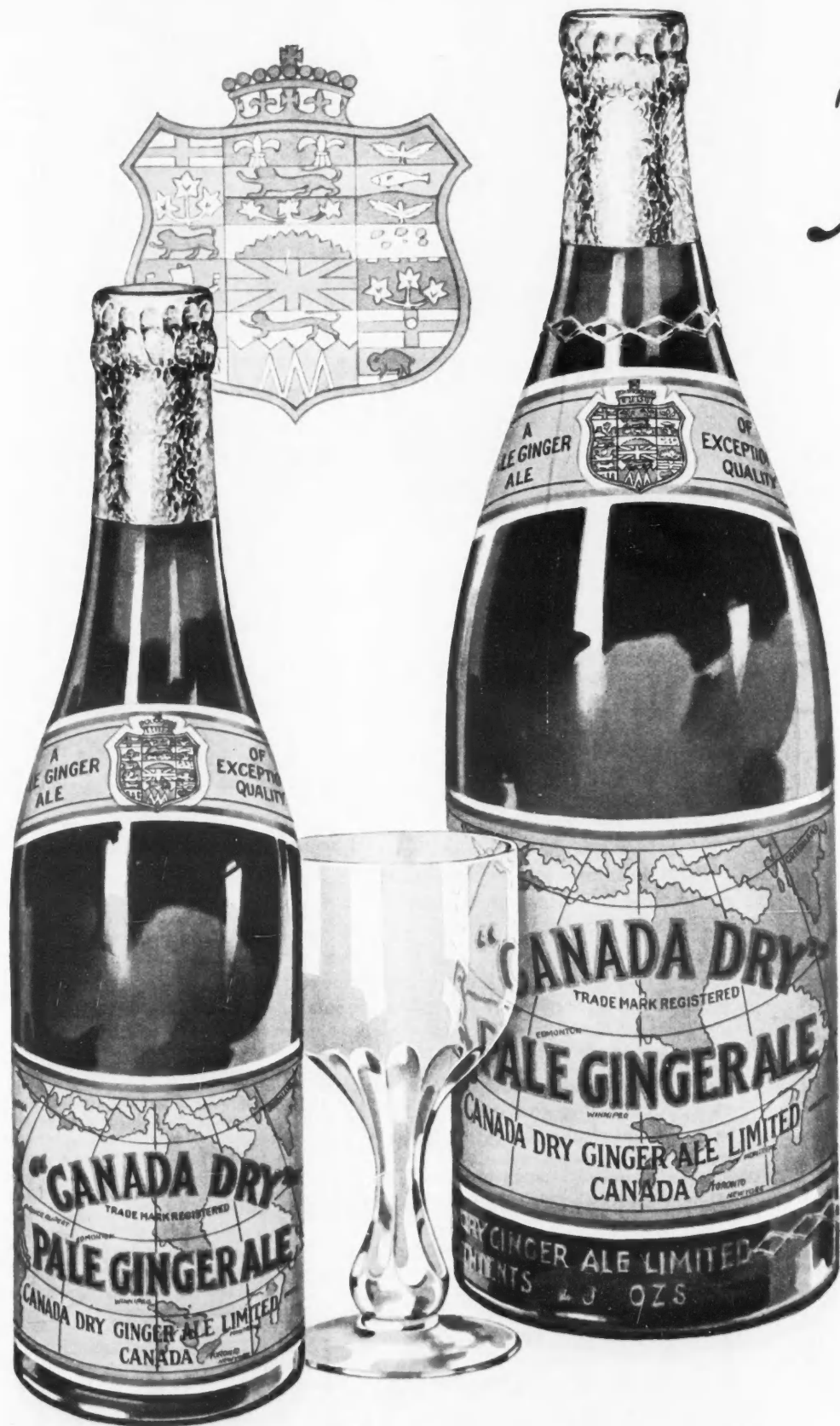
Mrs. E. B. Fotheringham, of Rockcliffe Park, spent the last couple of weeks in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Warde and Miss Eleanor Warde, of Toronto, are spending some time in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Telford, of Toronto, have returned from a four months' holiday in Miami Beach, Florida.

LIFTS

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Now you have two ways of buying The Champagne of Ginger Ales. The new magnum, that holds five full glasses, saves you time and trouble when you want a large quantity of Canada Dry. The familiar 12-ounce bottle is more convenient when a small quantity is desired.

WHEN you're tired and weary and out of sorts after a long day's work, just break the golden seal of a bottle of Canada Dry and pour its liquid sunshine into your glass.

Cool and dewy, it sparkles there with bubbles dancing in its depths. Just to see it is an invitation to cheer up and taste it. And, as you sip its wonderful flavour, how it picks you up, invigorates you, helps you keep fresh and smiling to the end of the day!

For, with all its lovely amber colour, its delicate bouquet and its champagne-like flavour, this fine old ginger ale has a quality even more important. It is pure and healthful and good for you.

Pure Jamaica Ginger

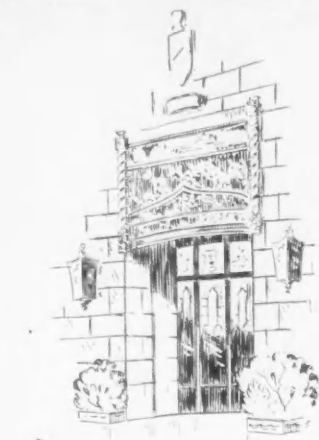
For this Champagne of Ginger Ales is made by a special process. All the natural goodness and flavour of the pure Jamaica ginger root are retained. A secret method of carbonation gives it a lasting life and sparkle. Ultra-violet rays insure absolute purity of its water. These are the reasons why Canada Dry is such an invigorating drink when you are tired and thirsty. You'll never find its equal in flavour or goodness.

At 3.30 in the afternoon or 3.30 in the morning a sparkling glass of Canada Dry is a welcome sight indeed. Dinner, too, is gay, when The Champagne of Ginger Ales is there. It is ideal for entertaining and for the children.

CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING SODA

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If you asked
her why . . .

. . . her teeth are like pearls, she'd laugh; but her mother would tell you:
"Hutax Tooth Paste, regularly and carefully brushed on with a Hutax Tooth Brush. Why Hutax? Because I know that the Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association (Canada's leading dental authorities) is responsible for both paste and brush. My dentist told me so; also that all royalties on Hutax Products are used unselfishly for Mouth Health Educational Work.
It's pleasant to think you're helping other people while keeping your own teeth healthy."

**THE NEW
HUTAX
TOOTH PASTE**

"Are you going with a Wild West show next summer?"
"No," answered Cactus Joe, "the big desperado work is being done in the metropolitan centres. I'm going to organize a Wild East show."—Washington Star.

A Prague professor thinks that despite opposition English will become the world language. America will be the last country to give in.—Passing Show (London).

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams announce the engagement of their daughter, Lois Meredith, to Mr. Wilfrid Edgar Dunbar, of Montreal, son of Mrs. M. E. Dunbar, of Hamilton, Ont., the marriage to take place early in June.

The engagement is announced in Hamilton of Miss Jean McIlwraith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Douglas G. McIlwraith, and John H. F. Turner, son of Mrs. Turner, of Fredericton, N. B., and the late F. A. Turner. The wedding will take place early in June.

The Honorable and Mrs. Alfred LeDuc, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter Jeannette, to Mr. Gaston Gagnier, son of Doctor and Mrs. L. A. Gagnier, of Westmount.

The engagement is announced of Edna Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jamieson, of Montreal, to Commander E. J. Rodgers, R.N., R.N.R., son of the late Mr. David M. Rodgers and Mrs. Rodgers of Bridgewater, Shropshire, England. The marriage has been arranged to take place in London in May.

The engagement is announced of Jeanne, daughter of the late Hon. J. E. Caron and the late Madame Caron, of Quebec, to Mr. David D. Clerk, C.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Clerk, of Outremont, and grandson of the late Hon. L. O. David.

Word reaches us from England of the engagement of Miss Judith Clive, of Whitfield, Herefordshire, daughter of Col. P. A. Clive, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in France in 1917. She is to marry the Hon. Richard Lytton, son of Viscount Cobham. Her brother is well-known as A.D.C. to Lord Willingdon, the new Indian Viceroy, and formerly Governor-General of Canada.

Major George A. Walkem, M.L.A., and Mrs. Walkem, of Vancouver, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Ann, to Mr. John G. Baxter, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baxter, of Winnipeg. The wedding will take place in July. Miss Walkem is a niece of Lieut.-Col. Hugh C. Walkem and Mrs. Henry Joseph, of Montreal, and has visited there on several occasions.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McD. Drummond, Harvard ave., Montreal, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Florence McDougall, to Mr. Paul H. Norris, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Norris of Rochester, N. Y. The wedding will take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. McKay, of Saint John, N. B., have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Evangeline Hannah Mae, to the Rev. Alexander Graham Crowe, of Central Bedeque, P. E. I., only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crowe, of Turro, N. S., the wedding to take place the latter part of May.

Mr. and Mrs. David Page, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Frances, to Mr. Norman Heath Thornley, B.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Heath Thornley, of Devizes, Wiltshire, Wilts, England. The marriage will take place in May.

The engagement is announced of Helen Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rolph of Welland, and granddaughter of Mr. Thos. T. Rolph of Toronto and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. German of Welland, to Mr. Alexander J. Grant, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Grant of St. Catharines. The marriage is to take place on May 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Coate, Chatham, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane, to Mr. John S. Hargraff, son of the late E. W. Hargraff and Mrs. Hargraff, of Cobourg, Ont. The marriage will take place on May 23rd.

Mrs. James A. McCartney, of Huntingdon, Que., announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Grace Geraldine Lumsden, to Mr. William H. Mannard, son of the late William Mannard, and of Mrs. Mannard of Montreal. The marriage is to take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus A. Macmillan Glensarry, Ont., announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Violet Christina, to Mr. Paul H. H. Barry, L.L.B., son of Hon. Chief Justice Barry and Mrs. Barry, of Fredericton, New Brunswick. The marriage will take place shortly in New York.

The engagement is announced of Lorna May, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. T. Wilkinson, of Brockville, Ont., and Trevor Wylie Kerr, son of the late D. Ross Kerr and Mrs. Kerr, Westmount, Que. Miss Wilkinson is a graduate in household science of Macdonald College, Que.

The Honorable and Mrs. Alfred LeDuc, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeannette, to Mr. Gaston Gagnier, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Gagnier, of Westmount, Montreal.

Travellers

Major-General the Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore arrived in Montreal from England, by the S.S. *Duchess of Richmond*.

Sir H. Montagu and Lady Allan, of Montreal, have returned from California, where they spent the winter.

General Sir Eugene Fiset, M.P., and Lady Fiset have arrived in Ottawa from Quebec to remain during the session of Parliament.

Mrs. W. A. Bishop, wife of the famous Canadian Air Ace, sailed for England with Mrs. George Heneage, on board the S.S. *De France*.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kay and Mrs. Edith Armour, wife of the Crown Attorney, sailed for Europe on board the new Motorship *Lafayette*.

Mrs. M. Ross Gooderham, of Toronto, who has been at the Belmont Manor, Bermuda, has sailed for New York and will spend the month of May at "The Homestead", Virginia Hot Springs.

Hon. Dr. Forbes Goffrey, former Minister of Health for Ontario, sailed on the Prince Robert from Halifax for a cruise of 10,000 miles, visiting the Panama Canal, San Francisco, Victoria and Vancouver.

Mrs. E. T. Slade and her daughter, Miss Patricia Slade, who have been occupying their cottage in Bermuda for the winter months, will return to Quebec early in May.

Mrs. R. B. Hamilton, Mrs. J. Bryce McMurrich and Miss Margaret McMurrich, of Toronto, are holidaying in Atlantic City.



TO BE MARRIED IN MAY

Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Steele announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Alice (above), to Mr. John Herbert Kent, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Kent of Toronto, the marriage to take place on May 21st.

Mrs. James Reid Wilson, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Sare, sailed from New York by the *Empress of Australia*, for Europe and England, and will be away until early in June.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. McCollum and Miss Edith McCollum, of Toronto,

sailed on the French Line new Motorship *Lafayette* for a visit to France and England.

Mrs. Alberta Ravndal and children, wife of the American Consul in Toronto, sailed for Vienna, on the Motorship *Lafayette* from New York.

Mrs. Harry F. Parker, Cote St. Antoine road, Montreal, has left to spend two months in England and Europe.

Among the recent visitors to Lucerne in Quebec were Viscount Duncannon, son of his Excellency the Governor-General, Sir John Childs, A.D.C.,



EATON'S

Are good scouts, so to speak, and have left no stone unturned at home or abroad to find smart gear for

Women GOLFERS

SPECIALTIES

Scottish, Swiss and French sweaters . . .

French beret and the "Pic-Pac" hat . .

Corduroy golf skirts.

Cotton Mesh frocks.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

more. The Ottawa guests included Mr. E. F. G. White, Mrs. F. H. Peters, and Miss Morna Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Weatherbee, of Toronto, spent a few days in New York on their way to their new home in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Heighington, of Toronto, sailed from New York for England and the Continent and will be away until May 9.

Mrs. Grassick, of Toronto, who has been in England for the past few months, was the guest of Mrs. A. D. Cartwright, in Ottawa, on her way home.

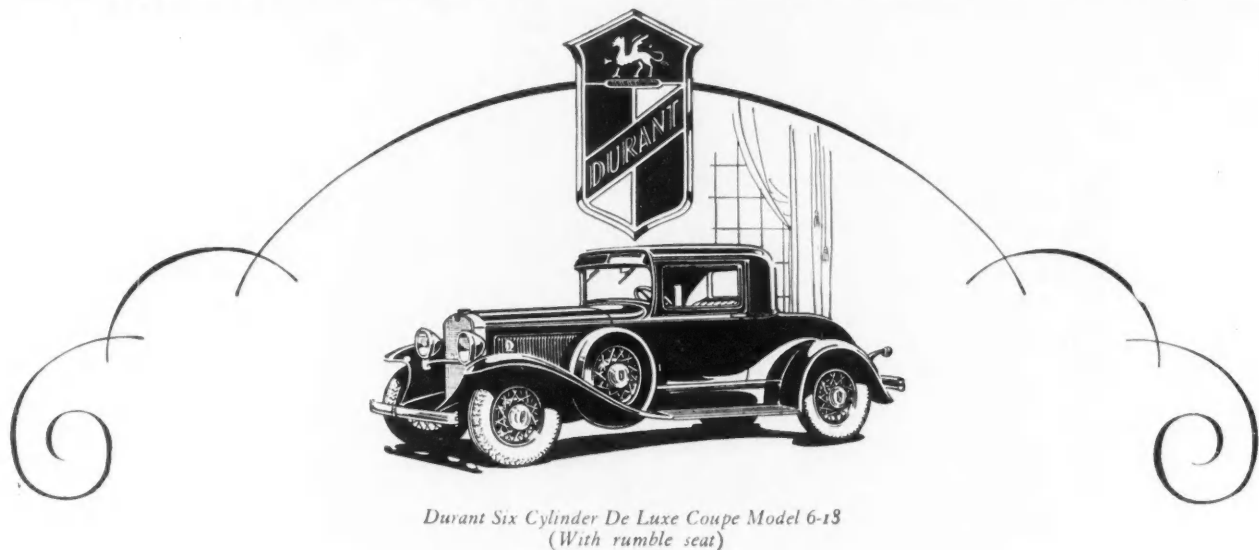
Col. and Mrs. John H. Roy and family, of Ottawa, are leaving soon to

reside in Montreal. Col. and Mrs. Roy are to spend the summer at Ste. Eustache.

Col. and Mrs. Gerald W. Birks, of Montreal, who have been travelling for six months, arrived home from the Orient, reaching Vancouver by the *Empress of Japan*.

The Hon. J. Sydney Dash, Mrs. Dash, Master Philip and Miss Peggy Dash, have arrived in Montreal from British Guiana.

Mr. Thomas Guerin, Consul-General for Austria, and Mrs. Guerin, of Montreal, have returned via New York, from a stay of several weeks in France.



Durant Six Cylinder De Luxe Coupe Model 6-18
(With rumble seat)

Drive the New Durant 6-18 ... and Get the Facts!

THE new Durant 6-18 with its rare beauty and luxurious refinements, is truly a fine automobile. At its sensational price it is infinitely greater dollar for dollar value than any car in its class.

Long wheelbase, steeldraulic brakes, double action shock absorbers and roller bearing steering gear are but a few of its many mechanical features.

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Baines Garage, 296 Parliament St.
Wm. Candier Co. Limited, Main St. and Stephenson Ave.
Mills & Hadwin Limited, 3147 Yonge St.
Orchard Park Motors, 1656 Queen St. E.
Spencer Motors, 1461 Gerrard St. E.

Welsh Motors Limited, 622 College St.
Blyth Motor Sales, New Toronto.
S. E. Chapman, Weston.
Motor Sales and Machinery Co., Limited, Port Credit.
Joselin Bros., Birch Cliff.
Johnston Bros., Fairbank, Ont., York Town ship.
W. M. Colby, West Hill.

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 2, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

WANTED: A CLEAN NEWSPRINT MERGER

Recent Price Cut Has Brought Matters to a Head—Amalgamation Coupled With Drastic Reorganization and Revaluation of Capital Assets Looks Imminent

By PERTINAX



WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SON

Twenty-year-old Randolph Churchill, lineal descendant of the first Duke of Marlborough, who in an address on "The British Empire and World Progress" before the Empire Club, Toronto, demonstrated that he possesses all the brilliancy of his famous family. Referring to Lord Beaverbrook as "God's gift from Canada", to the League of Nations as "a lot of old men talking idealism at each other in Switzerland", to the members of the Labor Government in England as "third-rate", and painting a picture of Gandhi "scuttling up the steps of the Viceroy's palace in his loincloth," he showed himself traditionally youthful in his lack of respect for age and position.

THE recently-announced cut in prices is almost certain to have a profound and far-reaching effect on the fortunes of the Canadian newsprint industry—and in more directions than one. Among other things, it will probably expedite the consummation of the long-anticipated consolidation, or consolidations, as the case may be.

Though deeply deplorable, the fact that the cut in price—one of \$3 a ton retroactive from the 1st January to the 1st May, and thereafter of \$5 a ton—has been resolved on, is not, in itself, surprising, having regard to the attendant circumstances of the situation. Publishers in the United States have, for a long while now, been manifesting increasing insistence on a price reduction, and have certainly been "sitting pretty" to enforce acquiescence in their demands.

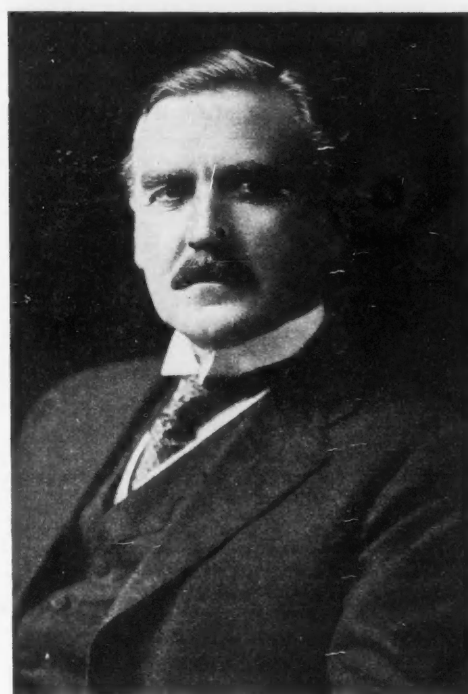
With their own revenue from advertising decreased by reason of depressed business conditions, with pulpwood away down in price and likely to go lower yet, with newsprint mills, as a whole, operating at a percentage of capacity that would be almost farcical if it were not tragic in its results, with the menace of the importation of Russian pulpwood into the United States acting as a deterrent to the imposition by provincial governments in Canada of an embargo on the export of pulpwood from this country, the aforesaid publishers have not lacked arguments, both express and implied, in plenty, for backing up their demand for lower prices.

In addition, they have realized the strategic weakness of the Canadian mills' position by reason of the lack of community of interest (to use a perhaps more than sufficiently euphonious term) between companies belonging to the Canadian Newsprint Institute group and other companies operating in the Dominion, but outside the group in question. The large measure of foreign dominance of the Canadian newsprint field that has been suffered to come about is thus bringing forth the fruits that might have been expected of it.

IT WAS, in fact, one of these independent companies that precipitated the present cut in prices by obligingly letting it be known—and in no half-hearted fashion—to all publishers whom it might concern that "Codlin is your friend, not Short!" In other words, the said company intimated, not obscurely, that, if orders for adequate tonnage were forthcoming, it would show a becomingly accommodating disposition as to prices. Then (so it is rumored) another company, this time belonging to the Institute group, a company always ready to be shocked at unethical practices—proverbially, corporations have neither bodies to be kicked, nor souls to be d—d, but apparently they still retain consciences to be shocked!—resolved that it would come in out of the wet and find refuge under the same price-cutting umbrella. Thus the fat was in the fire, and notification of the price cut, as above, followed.

So here we are again (as the clown says) with "confusion worse confounded!" Just what will this price cut mean? Well, there is one thing that it will, most emphatically, not mean. It will not mean that one single, solitary pound more of newsprint will be

(Continued on Page 28)



WILL ADDRESS FIRE PROTECTION CONVENTION

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Vice-President of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, who will speak on "International Relations", at the Dinner in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, May 13th, to the visiting delegates to the 35th Annual Convention of the National Fire Protection Association. This is the first time since 1919 when it met in Ottawa, that this important international organization has convened in Canada. The conference will extend over four days, May 11-14, and plans for handling more than 1,000 convention registrations at the Royal York have been made.

PRICES & WAGES

An Economist Sees Encouragement in the Lowered Cost of Living

By J. LAMBERT PAYNE

IT IS said that every cloud has a silver lining. The poets and sentimentalists who formulated that pleasant postulate may have believed it; but I am a frank and stubborn skeptic. There are clouds that are all blackness, inside and out. Indeed, the pragmatist would insist that all clouds are the same outside and in.

The best that can be said about them is that most of them ultimately roll away; and that will be true of the heavy cloud of depression which has been hanging over the world of commerce since the latter part of 1929.

If it has any prospective compensations, they must be looked for in the readjustments which are being forced upon the fabric of production and distribution by adversity, as well as the stimulation of human courage and enterprise by disappointment and the urge of need.

When war inflation reached its peak in 1920, the conviction was general that we should never again see prices down to the 1913 level. In the light of events, particularly recent events, it is necessary to modify that judgment quite materially. Prices have been falling steadily for several years, and some of them are now well below the plane which obtained eighteen years ago.

It is not the purpose of this review to go deeply into the matter, but rather to touch lightly and superficially on those factors which have affected the cost of living within the scope of accepted gauges. My main object is to introduce an element of cheer and encouragement into a situation which has been both trying and perplexing.

ABOUT 1901, when the upturn of prices which had begun in 1896 was well under way, following a considerable period of contraction, I wrote an article for an American magazine in which I tried to prove conclusively that if you went far enough back in the record you could find a still higher scale of market values. The figures I then used, however, were far below those which came into play two years after the close of the Great War.

For example, \$2 wheat during the Crimean War had to be compared with the pegged price of \$2.55 between the early part of 1915 and the end of the period of inflation. It seemed to me, during that hectic experience, that if the price of wheat could be fixed by government the price of any other commodity could also have been fixed.

If the state could conscript a farmer's son, it appeared to me that it would have been a much milder and more reasonable thing to conscript his hog. I tried to get that idea before those who were conducting the war; but got no farther than to be told to mind my own business.

The indubitable truth is that we were all insane during the war. I was anyway. In common with some

(Continued on Page 27)



MR. E. W. BEATTY, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who initiated the Dominion Agricultural Credit Corporation, which is to finance the expansion of mixed farming in the West and thereby, it is hoped, assist importantly in stabilizing Western earning and purchasing power, takes the lead again by recommending that at the next Imperial Conference (presumably the meeting scheduled for August at Ottawa) practical steps be taken to explore the possibilities, by conferences and by reciprocal arrangements between Great Britain and the Dominions, of increasing the flow of exports from and imports to each part of the Empire without doing damage to legitimate domestic enterprise.

MR. BEATTY said that being himself of a hopeful disposition, he feels that if the views of sound economists prevail at the next Imperial Conference, it is possible for us to take a considerable step forward in reciprocal trade agreements to the great advantage of this country, and he added: "I would think, too, that it is something more than an idle dream that that policy may obtain more general acceptance throughout the world, which would gain entrance to the markets of the individual countries and open, by businesslike bargains of mutual advantage, the avenues of the world's trade in a way that is not now possible."

DISCOURAGED watchers at past economic conferences, at Geneva and elsewhere, will have little hope, at first hearing, of any practical results accruing from Mr. Beatty's suggestion, even if the Ottawa Conference follows the line indicated. Yet such failure would be the fault of the participants in the conference rather than due to any lack of merit in the suggestion, and Mr. Beatty would probably be performing a public service of the first importance if he would actively interest himself at this time in pushing it to fruition. For effective in individual cases though tariffs may be as temporary trade stimulants in times of stress, little foresight is required to see that neither the countries of the British Empire nor the rest of the world can hope to achieve lasting prosperity by maintaining impassable obstacles to international trade.

SO LITTLE prospect is there of stabilizing prosperity under existing conditions that the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., is already forecasting that the next period of "good times" will be quite brief. Says the Brookmire service: "We believe that the major trend in the second quarter will turn definitely upward. The rise will continue well into 1932, though we do not feel sure of its continuance beyond the middle of next year. With conditions, particularly in the building industry, as they are, the next cycle will be a minor and perhaps a short one. The advance at times, however, may be sharp. Prices of both commodities and common stocks may be expected to advance with the returning tide of business and speculation will revive; but such a rise cannot be relatively as large as in major bull markets of the past. Money rates will continue easy and bond prices firm or rising, at least till nearly fall. In brief, we feel that, while more liquidation may lie ahead for later years, it has now been completed for the current cycle. This will permit, and indeed force, a moderate cycle rise in the near future."

WHILE the prospect of an early improvement in business and security prices is pleasing as far as it goes, the suggestion that the upturn may not be continued beyond the middle of 1932 is discouraging. The severity and extent of the depression from which the whole world is suffering have created a general feeling that a prolonged period of prosperity is no more than our due. But how can we have it, under existing trade limitations?

ALTHOUGH, as a nation, our main business is the production of primary commodities which we must sell abroad if we are to prosper, we erect tariff walls which effectively reduce the volume of our imports, in defiance of the fundamental law that if a nation would sell abroad it must also buy abroad. We have shut the door to Russian trade and other nations have patted us on the back for doing so, while they continue to trade with Russia themselves.

OF COURSE Mr. Beatty, in his remarks as quoted above, does not condemn protection as a policy, nor does his suggestion for the making of reciprocal trade agreements preclude the continued use of tariffs, but his words certainly suggest the possibility of using our tariff structure as an instrument in arriving at the "businesslike bargains of mutual advantage" referred to. Just as the "rationalization" of industry is recognized today as constituting the answer to many of industry's most serious and pressing problems, so would the rationalization of commerce between nations prove the remedy for most of the ills from which the world is suffering.

TIDE TURNING?

Improvements in Various Directions Should Cause Trade Expansion

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

HOPE springs eternal in the human breast! With relatively few exceptions—to whom sympathy rather than condemnation should be extended—mankind seeks opportunities such as are provided by the passing of a year or a season to endeavor to persuade himself that a new epoch is opening, an epoch which promises better than the performance of that which is drawing to a close.

The close of Winter and the advent of spring is always a suitable time for such meditations; it is particularly so in this year 1931, when everyone would welcome any sign of a turning in the long lane of trade depression. After the catastrophic price declines and rapid falling away in industrial activity of 1930, the opening of a New Year was accompanied by the expression of timid hopes that better economic and financial conditions might soon manifest themselves.

How far have those hopes been realised? With all their defects, the Stock Markets do broadly represent a consensus of general and fairly well informed opinion, and their record sheds perhaps as good a light on this question as any fragmentary statistics.

Despite the adverse influences of the publication of numerous disappointing industrial results, and a few sensational legacies of the 1928 boom, the markets have been satisfactorily steady, and the general level of values is much the same as at the beginning of 1931. On the other hand, there has been no broadening of public interest. Professional attempts at initiating upward price movements have been short-lived for lack of "outside" support.

In the new capital market also, the general public still remains cautious, parts with its money only in return for well-secured, fixed-interest-bearing stocks and even then only at an attractive price. This lethargy is a convincing indication that the public is still doubtful of any improvement in basic conditions and loth to anticipate any early revival in profit-earning prospects.

THE most satisfactory of the developments of the present year has been the arresting of the decline in wholesale prices. True, the Economist index for March stood at 66.2 (average, 1927=100) against 68.7 in December, but this decline is little more than half the average quarterly decline last year.

A general index must necessarily cloak important movements in individual commodities. Of the 58 articles considered in this number, 16 rose in March; 16 showed no alteration, and 22 declined. Without discussing movements in detail it may be fairly asserted that many wholesale prices have now reached levels at which there is a definite resistance to further decline.

In other words, prices of many commodities have reached the minimum margin above minimum costs of production—they have broken through previous

(Continued on Page 30)

Higher Motor Sales Feature of 1931!



A. Brown, Vice-President and General Manager of General Motors of Canada, Limited.

"Continued reports of the high sales level in the retail automobile industry in all parts of Canada have been most gratifying," Mr. Brown told SATURDAY NIGHT. "The volume of business offering has been excellent, and as far as General Motors of Canada is concerned, conditions are similar to those of the record year, 1928, when our Company was making a similarly high percentage of all-Canadian sales."

"Still more reassuring, from a general business standpoint, is the fact that the retail automobile trade is being put on a fundamentally stronger basis. We have just spent a quarter of a million dollars in perfecting our selling organization, with the object of guiding retailers to stronger positions, where their chances of profit will be better, and where they will be assured of banking co-operation. This, in the long run, must have a stabilizing effect on the manufacturing end as well as the retail end of the industry."

Volume of sales of Canadian automobiles so far this year has been amazingly good, and in addition, a stabilization of the retail motor trade is being effected that is even more important to Canadian business than the immediate sales total, according to H.

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ticles are of unusual interest
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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April.

By order of the Board,
M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.
MONTREAL, Que., April 14, 1931.

DISTILLERS CORPORATION SEAGRAMS LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 3

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 25¢ per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the current quarter, payable on May 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th of April 1931.

By order of the Board,

ALLAN BRONFMAN
Secretary.

Montreal, April 20th 1931.

GOLD & DROSS

Good Advice on the Gold Stocks

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some time ago on your advice I bought some of the gold stocks, Dome, Hollinger and Teck Hughes and then later on I was very much surprised to see you suggesting that they be sold. This upset me as the advice did not seem to hang together. I would appreciate it very much if you would enlighten me and tell me now what you think I should do.

—W. H. S., Truro, N.S.

I think that you will find that my advice was perfectly consistent. Since the recommendation was given to select Dome, Hollinger and Teck as the most interesting of the gold issues they have all gone up quite appreciably. They are all dividend payers and, having bought them at lower prices, your yield will be considerably higher than that obtainable from purchase at present levels. It is a matter for your personal decision as to whether you should hold them for yield or sell them for appreciation profit.

The suggestion that it would be a good time for Canadians who bought the gold stocks at lower figures to realize their profits was sound, as most of the list fell off. The intention was to point out in the first place that there was a strong possibility of advance and later to suggest that the limit had apparently been reached. Both suggestions were good and therefore there appears to be little reason for misunderstanding.

Commerce and Transportation Bldg.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I come to you in my trouble as I know you have helped lots of others. My trouble is that I have almost all my savings in the preferred stock of the Commerce and Transportation Building, which I bought thinking it was a safe and sure thing and no danger. I got a great shock when I read that this company had failed and I read stories saying something had been wrong for a long time, but I didn't know about this until I read it. If there was something wrong before the Government should have done something to keep people from getting taken in. I am an old man and I don't know what will happen if my money is lost. Can you tell me if I have any chance of getting anything back out of this. Thank you if you can help me.

—J. F., Belleville, Ont.

I'm afraid that I can't help you very much; I can only offer you some information, and that quite discouraging. Apparently you didn't attend the recent meeting of shareholders of the Commerce and Transportation Building, held at Osgoode Hall, in Toronto, which heard the report of Mr. G. T. Clarkson, trustee. To most of those present the facts presented were surprising and shocking, although readers of SATURDAY NIGHT for some years past had been amply warned against participation in any of the Stimson enterprises, and the present sorry state of affairs had been fully forecast.

Mr. Clarkson told shareholders that "with patience" they might possibly expect about three per cent. of the money they had put in, after affairs have been wound up. Present procedure will entail renewal of the \$930,000 mortgage on the building, if shareholders are to get anything at all. Interesting facts produced by the trustees indicated that the building, which had cost \$2,825,754, is currently valued at between \$1,800,000 and \$1,900,000. In addition to the \$930,000 mortgage, mentioned above, there is some \$3,000,000 worth of stock outstanding. You can thus easily see for yourself what a small equity exists in comparison with the huge amount of securities sold to the public.

I am afraid that there is nothing that you can do except wait. At long last, responsible business management is being applied to this property, and you can rest assured that Mr. Clarkson will do his utmost to save everything possible from the wreck for shareholders. You know, of course, that criminal action is now proceeding in the courts against the principals of G. A. Stimson and Company; the Commerce and Transportation building was a Stimson company.

Patience Needed Here

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As a close and appreciative reader of your Gold and Dross columns I would like very much to get your opinion of Sherritt-Gordon at present prices, for a long hold. What is the metal outlook and has it improved? Has the company a good plant? Thanks.

—J. B., Whitewood, Sask.

You would be required to exercise considerable patience over a period of a year or more to secure satisfactory market performance from Sherritt-Gordon. The prices of copper and zinc are not showing any signs of improvement. As this is written there is reported another slump in both, with copper down to 9.60¢ in London and zinc at 2.23¢. The figures are new lows, indicating that the long awaited improvement has failed to materialize.

Sherritt-Gordon has the ore and an excellent mill which, in its early operation, has proven to be exceptionally efficient. It is predictable that when the metal situation returns to normal the company can win a satisfactory profit. Before that comes to pass there might be unfavorable news such as suspension of milling, which would adversely affect quotations.

British American Oil

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A few weeks ago a lot of my friends sold their British American Oil stock, having lost their faith in the outlook for this company. I had a little bit and I didn't think it worth while taking a loss on this, as I had paid five dollars more a share for it. I now understand that there was an official statement saying that things are much better and if this is so wouldn't it be a good time to pick up a few more shares as prices are still low. I know there would be some risk, but don't you think it would be worth while?

—J. D. B., Brandon, Man.

I think you might reasonably pick up additional B.A. Oil at current prices of around 10 1/4, provided that you are not looking for much in the way of a profit for quite a time. In other words, I regard this stock as attractive purely from the long term point of view, coupled, of course, with the better-than-average return obtainable just now—7.80 per cent. at the dividend rate of 80 cents annually.

With respect to the dividend, the official statement was particularly outspoken; much of the selling to which you refer had taken place under the apprehension that the dividend was to be cut. The president stated, however, that "There is no thought in the minds of the directors but that earnings this year

will be equal to those of 1930, and that at least the present dividend will be maintained." Last year's earnings were, as you possibly know, \$1.01 per share on the common as against \$1.23 the year before. Such an official statement, in my opinion, could reasonably be taken as sufficiently assuring to warrant current purchase of this stock.

Other features of the official statement, particularly that denying the possibility of further near-term financing, have served to clear the air, and should, I think, remove much of the underlying nervousness from which the stock has suffered. The company is in a strong position, and apparently the worst which it has before it is purely the normal vicissitudes of the oil industry in general.

B.A. Oil is firmly established in its field, its arrangement for supplies of crude appear to be advantageous, and the operation of its new Montreal refinery later this year should prove of real benefit. The experiences of last year should also prove valuable; the company now knows just about what to expect and can plan accordingly. For patient holders, I think that B.A. Oil is currently worth attention.

B. C. Power "A" Good for Hold

Editor, Gold and Dross:

For a long hold the "B" stock of British Columbia Power Corporation has been suggested to me. I know that it doesn't pay dividends but I understand this is a very well managed company and that if I held long enough I should get good appreciation from this stock. I like the idea of possibilities in this company, but maybe you have something better than this to suggest? Thanks.

—S. T., Kamloops, B.C.

If you like B.C. Power which is, as you say, a well-managed company, I would suggest that you consider the "A" stock instead of the "B". In my opinion there is little current attraction to the "B"; prospects of dividends appear to be pretty far off and you might as well have your money earning for you in the meantime. There will be plenty of opportunity of picking up the "B" in the future; you won't miss the boat by passing it up now.

The "A" pays \$2 annually in dividends and I think that this should be safely earned in the current fiscal year which ends June 30. It is true that last year the margin over requirements wasn't much; per share earnings were \$2.18, but unusual circumstances arose which have not been duplicated in the current year.

The company serves a territory of immense potentialities; expansion to be sure has been temporarily halted by the depression, but I think the long term future is exceedingly bright. It may even be that Canada's Pacific Coast region will be among the earlier districts to show signs of recovery.

The Outlook For Dome

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would appreciate very much getting your opinion regarding Dome mining stock as an investment. I understand that the company operating this mine claims to have a four years' reserve. Is this true and what in general are the prospects?

—C. H. F., Edmonton, Alta.

Dome has some attraction as a speculative investment, on account of its yield and its cash reserve per share. The stock pays \$1 per share annually, the current price being around \$10.50. The liquid assets in sound bonds and stocks and in cash, amount to approximately \$5.21 per share. The ore reserve is sufficient to run the new 1,500 ton mill for three and a half to four years and it may be anticipated that the four year period will not see a cessation of productive operations, although the last stages will probably not be very profitable, unless the company takes over adjoining properties which are interesting as possible sources of ore supply.

It can be anticipated that buyers of Dome at the present price will receive \$4 in dividends in four years, and at the end of that time the cash reserve will be about \$7.50 per share, even if the company does not go into any other mining venture in a serious way. There has been a lot of talk about the company's participation in foreign mining ventures but there has been no official intimation of the course to be taken. It is, however, pretty well established the Dome officials are in negotiation for an outside interest as yet undisclosed. This is where the speculative attraction lies.

Alberta Pacific Grain

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As a reader of your paper for many years I would appreciate your help. I have not been able to get any information which would enable me to make an analysis of the position of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company and I would appreciate your opinion of this company. I hold a block of the preferred stock of this company which I always regarded as a good investment, but recently I was offered only 15 for it. Does this mean that the company is practically insolvent and if so should I take the great loss on my preferred and get out?

—W. G., Edmonton, Alta.

While dividends have been passed on this preferred stock and quotations reflect the existence of a highly unfavorable situation, I would nevertheless recommend that you continue to hold if you can afford to do so. Incidentally, whoever offered you 15 for this stock was apparently looking for a profit; it is quoted at Toronto and while no active market exists, recent prices were between 22 and 25.

The reason you have not information sufficient for

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By order of the Board,
W. A. BOG, JACKSON DODDS,
General Manager. General Manager
Montreal, 21st April, 1931.

Policyholder's Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

**The Western Empire Life
Assurance Co.**
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOLD & DROSS

an accurate analysis is that the present management has not seen fit, since the annual meeting, to issue detailed figures, although I understand that a statement may be forthcoming before very long. The company's fiscal year, as you know, ends on June 30; accompanying the last notice of the withholding of the preferred dividend, in February, it was stated that the financial condition of the company had shown some improvement but not sufficient to warrant distributions. My own view is that, since grain is moving more freely this year, earnings should show an improvement.

While you do not mention it in your letter, I assume that you are familiar with the condition in which this company found itself at the end of its last fiscal year. Due largely to unauthorized speculation by former officials, loss of over \$2,500,000 was reported for the year and the new management was forced to take fairly drastic action. The capital equity behind the common stock was materially scaled down, with the approval of shareholders, and the directors expressed the view that the company should be able to work itself back into its previous strong position. Low grain prices, which made it unprofitable for farmers to sell coarse grains, cut into the line elevator business last year, and this coupled with the lack of usual export movement during a part of the fiscal year, cut into earnings.

Undoubtedly Alberta Pacific received a staggering and unexpected blow and time will be required for recovery. While I cannot hold out any prospects of near-term resumption of dividend payments on the preferred, I think that in the long run you may be better off by retaining this stock than by selling it at a loss of 75 points.

POTPOURRI

M. T. Pembroke, Ont. In my opinion POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, due 1959, should prove a very satisfactory investment. The bonds are well protected, the company is in a strong position and making good progress, and there is a good prospect of appreciation in market value of this issue in due time.

W. J. Temiskaming, Que. My opinion of the common stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY is that it is a fairly attractive buy. The company is one of the most important American public utility holding companies. While earnings do not represent the whole picture because of undistributed equities, and extensive interests, income trend in 1930 was upwards. For 1930 net income was \$42,355,163, or \$2.43 a share on the common, as against \$32,511,823, or \$1.97 a share in 1929. These earnings include stock dividends paid by subsidiaries. On March 7th of this year, the liquidating value of the common was computed at \$51 a share, as against \$39 a share at the close of 1930. The dividend rate is 6 per cent. per annum, payable in common stock. Public utility companies have withstood the depression in general fairly well, and in my opinion further progress can be expected over the next two or three years.

R. C. Sarnia, Ont. The security you have in mind is doubtless CANADIAN INVESTORS CORPORATION, a management type investment trust sponsored by McLeod, Young, Weir and Company. In common with practically every other investment trust, Canadian Investors Corporation has suffered a considerable depreciation in the market

value of its holdings, but as the securities themselves appear to be fundamentally sound, I believe it is only a matter of time before at least a substantial part of the loss is made up. While some element of speculation attaches to the shares, I think that they offer possibilities for the long pull at the price at which they have been offered you.

F. F. Lachine, Que. ST. LAWRENCE METALS, LIMITED, does not appear to have much money. The last work done, early in 1930, was an electrical survey which yielded results reportable in general terms only. Previous and fairly extensive diamond drilling reported mineralization bordering on the commercial in lead and zinc values when these metals were selling higher than at present. The venture looks like one which might prove to be interesting under more favorable circumstances, including a better metal market. The immediate outlook is not encouraging.

R. W. Vankleek Hill, Ont. Some of these DEEDED OIL ROYALTIES offer speculative possibilities in varying degree, but in every case I have seen the price asked for them in Ontario has appeared excessive as compared with the price at which the same royalty could be obtained in Oklahoma itself. Thus, in addition to the inherent speculative nature of these securities, the dice have been so heavily loaded against the Ontario purchaser that in most cases it would appear unlikely that he could get his money back under even favorable conditions.

W. S. Aurora, Ont. NEW GOUDREAU GOLD MINES, LIMITED remains in the prospect stage, despite work done and equipment provided. The property has been tested by companies in search of properties, on option and other bases, but these ventures have come to naught. That the property can show some high grade gold ore has been established. The difficulty has been that continuity of ore shoots has been impossible to prove. With the present intensive search for gold in progress it is possible that the property may be given another well financed test before it is definitely discarded.

J. L. Barrie, Ont. VENTURES, on account of its diversified holdings of base metals stocks and gold prospects, has attraction for a hold of a year or two. Policy is aggressive, assets are about double current selling price of stock and the company is exposed in several directions to prospecting luck. WRIGHT HARGREAVES has a mining chance to add to its value. This has been demonstrated recently when high gold values over more than ordinary widths have been disclosed on the 2,250 foot level and in shaft at the 2,600 foot horizon. You get a modest dividend, ten cents a year, with prospects of bonus.

C. O. G. Windthorst, Sask. GRAPHIC PUBLISHERS LIMITED is a small concern, of doubtful financial strength, unknown earning power (the company does not publish any financial statement), uncertain prospects, and low marketability.

S. L. Sanatorium P.O., Ont. The annual report of COSMOS IMPERIAL MILLS LIMITED for the year ended December 31st, 1930, revealed a strong financial position but showed that earnings per share of common stock for the year covered amounted to only 57c as against \$2.53 per share for the previous year. No dividends are being paid on the common stock and none are likely to be paid for a considerable time to come. In view of the company's poor earnings showing in the last fiscal year and the generally unsatisfactory business conditions. While the shares are pretty low priced at the present time, I see no reason to expect appreciation of importance in the near future.

H. T. Sherbrooke, Que. GEM LAKE is reasonably priced as a gold stock speculation at the moment. The company has recently been financed, further development work to depth being proposed and in fact, now begun. It is, I think, too early to talk of mill construction, although this has been mentioned as a possibility. The veins so far opened up are fairly narrow, although values are good. The company has to date been very reasonable in its statements and is well managed. It has a speculative chance.

PRICES AND WAGES

(Continued from Page 25)

of my neighbors, I loyally started out to help along victory by ploughing up more than half of my lawn and planting potatoes. How silly it all seems in the retrospect! After a heavy investment of backache and perspiration in the enterprise, which I am bound to say was made cheerfully and in unflagging faith, I actually got back two potatoes for every one I had planted.

That was the way to lick the Germans. Impelled by a burning patriotism, I also brought up two carloads of finnan haddie from the maritime provinces and distributed them among other flaming patriots at seven cents per pound. The Hun was going to hear from me if eating fish could bring him to his knees in defeat.

LET us leap away from those humbling happenings, however, and see what occurred to prices between 1913 and the end of 1920. The cost of living will do very well as a starting point.

What has been accepted as the family budget, taking the facts for 1913 as the base, went up to alarming proportions. This budget is based on the weekly cost, at retail prices, in 29 cities, of food, fuel, light and rent for a family of five. In February, 1913, that cost was \$14.02. By the end of the same month in 1921 it had gone up to \$24.85, or by 77.4 per cent. In February this year it stood at \$19.78; and there has been a further drop of a full point in the interim.

There are some puzzling facts in the official statement. Bread, for example, which had cost the average family 61.5 cents in 1913, and had gone up to 136.5 in 1920, stood at 97.5 in February last, although wheat had in the meantime dropped from \$2.55 to 56 cents per bushel. Creamery butter, on the other hand, which had started at 33.9 cents per pound, and had gone up to 73.9, was back to its starting point. Storage eggs were actually lower at 27.4 cents per dozen than they had been in 1913, although selling at 72.6 in 1920. Milk, which had cost 51.6 cents for six quarts at the outbreak of war, and had

sold at 92.4 in 1920, was to be had for 72 cents this year.

Ten pounds of flour, selling at 32 cents in 1913, and reaching 76 cents in 1920, was this year just two cents above its primary point. Four pounds of granulated sugar could have been bought in February last for 1.6 cents more than in 1913; and the same thing was true of potatoes. Meats of all kinds, fresh and salted, were still about 40 per cent. higher. Coincidentally, however, fuel and light rose from \$1.91 to \$3.24, with the highest point at \$4.12 in 1921.

Rent also advanced slowly but surely, from \$4.75 to \$7.06, reaching the top figure in the first month of the current year. So far as food is concerned, it would be quite practicable at the present time for a family to enjoy a liberal menu and yet live at no greater cost than in 1913.

There remains clothing to be considered, as the third factor in the three elementary essentials, food and shelter being the other two. Using 100 as the index figure for 1926, which seems to have been a pivotal turning point toward lower levels, clothing stood at 63.3 in 1913. In 1920 it had risen to 153.2, since which date there has been a steady recession to 88.3. As between 1926 and the end of March last, there had been a drop of 11.7 points, while prices on the whole were 22 points above those of 1913.

This is clearly due to the maintenance of labor costs. What stands out conspicuously is the steady downward trend since the end of 1928, when the index number was 97.4. This means that \$88.33 will buy today what would have cost \$97.40 three years ago and \$152.2 in 1920.

LET us now look at wholesale prices. The main official statement deals with 502 commodities, which is a list so comprehensive as to shed a strong and direct light on the broad cost of living; for living is more than buying food, clothing and shelter. Taking what are defined as "consumers' goods", and which embrace 204 commodities, prices rose from 61.9 in 1913 to 140.0 in 1920. Here again the

figure for 1926 was fixed at 100 as the base for comparison; and from that base there has since been a drop to 79.4, which must be regarded as drastic.

This quite clearly means that 79.4 cents will buy as much as did \$1 five years ago and \$1.40 in 1920. The trend is still downward. For the full list of 502 commodities the shrinkage has been from 100 in 1926 to 75.1 in March last.

We may now turn backward for a moment. There are two sides to the living problem—earnings and expenditure. When prices began to rise in 1914 there was an immediate demand on the part of organized labor—always protectively alert, and rightly so—for higher wages by way of countervail.

If the index number 100 be used for wages in 1913, by 1921 there had been an advance to 186. For some classes of skilled labor the figures went up to over 200. Since 1920 skilled labor has not lost more than 10 per cent. of its peak wages level, while labor in general stands today at 174.

That, however, is merely the superficial view of the matter. Real wages are always expressed in terms of what they will buy. Inasmuch, therefore, as commodity prices have fallen far below the co-incidental drop in wages, real wages are actually higher now than they were in 1913. All things considered, they are 30 per cent. higher.

WITHOUT going into a considerable array of figures, but merely bearing in mind the facts which have just been set forth—and they are indisputable facts—the stimulating truth must be frankly recognized that a dollar today will buy much more than it would in 1926, and nearly double what it would have bought in 1920.

The adjustment of prices downward has been constant and material. Rent alone resisted the general trend, and fuel and light have also been firm. Food and clothing combined have dropped to within 20 per cent. of the 1913 standard, all other prices have fallen in proportion, while wages have contracted but little.

(Continued on Page 31)

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We suggest prompt re-investment of such payments, thereby avoiding loss of interest. Our new Bond List will be of assistance. Write for a copy now.

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Increase of a Million Dollars in assets, now exceeding Ten Million Dollars (\$10,000,000) of business in force, interest earning power, over 70 per cent for more than 20 years, and last year 7.66 per cent, all because the substantial, steady growth of The MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company.

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Concerning Insurance

Lower Rates Stimulate Sales

Reduced Automobile Insurance Charges Furnish Incentive to Public to Increase Their Protection

By GEORGE GILBERT

BY THE recent reductions in automobile insurance rates on private passenger cars in Ontario, brought about as a result of the Royal Commission investigation, the motoring public will be encouraged to increase their existing insurance protection to more adequate amounts, or to buy additional forms of coverage not now carried in many cases.

For instance, with even the small savings effected by the ordinary car owner on his renewal premium this year, he could have his public liability limits considerably increased; and, in view of the heavy judgments now being rendered in damage actions, it is evident that the ordinary \$5,000/\$10,000 limits are no longer sufficient for most drivers. A couple of dollars spent for more public liability protection would save him thousands in the event of a claim exceeding the ordinary limits.

Also, the need of personal automobile accident coverage is increasing all the time with the increase in traffic and in the number of automobile accidents involving injury to the occupants of motor cars and others. At a cost of \$5, a policy may be obtained which provides personal accident benefits to the insured if injured by an automobile, or while driving, riding in or cranking a car, etc.

With respect to accidents to occupants of automobiles, it is of interest to note how the major causes of these mishaps have undergone changes from time to time in keeping with the structural and mechanical alterations in the automobile itself. One of the large insurance companies has recently published an analysis of its claims by five-year periods for the years 1911 to 1930, inclusive.

Those who drove cars fifteen years or so ago will recall with what misgiving they usually started cranking the machine of those days, never knowing whether it would result in a fractured arm or not. The figures of this insurance company show that cranking accidents accounted for 41.6% of the claims for personal automobile accidents during the period 1911 to 1915. Cranking was by far the greatest source of personal injuries to motorists at that time. With the coming into general use of self-starters, the number of cranking accidents has steadily decreased until now cranking plays a very small part as a cause of accidents, the percentage of claims for the years 1926 to 1930 being only 8.9.

In the early days when people rode in doorless "highboys", there were no accidents caused by being caught in doors and windows of automobiles, while for the period 1926 to 1930 such accidents accounted for 6.5% of the total number of claims.

With the building of higher-powered cars have come greater road speeds, with the result that collisions as a cause of automo-

bile accidents have been brought from a comparatively unimportant position to the top of the entire list. For the years 1911 to 1915 the percentage of such claims to the total was but 9.5, while for the period from 1926 to 1930 the percentage was 34.8.

Skidding or ditching, now second as a cause of personal injuries to motorists, occupies the same relative position as it did in the early days. The percentage of such claims to the total for the years 1911 to 1915 was 14.2 as compared with 15.2 for the years 1926 to 1930.

While the four principal causes of accidents in order of importance were formerly cranking (41.6%), skidding (14.2%), collision (9.5%), and repairing car (8.4%), they are now collision (34.8%), skidding (15.2%), repairing car (10.7%), and boarding or alighting (10.6%).

There is no question that the constantly increasing use of the automobile has greatly increased the need of insurance protection not only on the part of the owners of motor cars but by all those who drive them whether frequently or only occasionally; also by those who ride in them, whether in the front or back seat, and even by those who in the guise of the humble pedestrian are forced to pass part of their time amid street or highway traffic.

Suitable coverage to meet their requirements may now be obtained at more reasonable rates than formerly. Public liability and property damage insurance for a person who does not own a car but who drives one belonging to another may be secured for a premium of \$25, whereas such coverage used to cost in some cases as high as \$45. This protection applies only while the insured is personally in control as driver or occupant of a car not registered in his name. Where the owner carries insurance which protects such driver under the omnibus clause in his policy, the owner's insurance must first be exhausted before this driver's insurance applies, but where there is no other insurance it operates as primary cover.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am enclosing a descriptive booklet covering the Family Income policy offered by the Ontario Equitable Life of Waterloo.

I am 36 years of age and am interested in providing my wife with a fixed income in the event of my death and I have always been sold on the idea of income insurance, due to certainty of income and the fact that it begins immediately at death. I have seen so many cases where widows have lost everything through poor investments and I wish to avoid such a possibility in the case of my own estate.

Heretofore Life Income Insurance has been beyond my reach, but this new policy seems to carry a very low premium for the protection it offers. Will you please let me have your opinion as to the virtues of this policy, the safety of the company and what assurance I will have that they will be able to carry out their guarantees in the event of early death.

—N. T. F., London, Ont.

Family Income Policy of Ontario Equitable Life & Acc. Insurance Company is a protection rather than a savings or investment contract. It is admirably designed to meet the requirements of a young man with a wife and young children whose earnings leave him a narrow margin to go on and who must make his money go as far as possible in providing family protection in case he should die during the period when his children are growing up.

Under this policy he is buying extra protection in the form of a monthly income of a larger amount than would be provided by the ordinary interest yield on the face amount of the policy. This extra protection applies in case of his death before he reaches age 65. If he lives until age 65 it no longer applies, and the face of the policy only becomes payable in the event of his death, but, as by that time the family are grown up, the extra protection is not needed in most cases.

That is, under this policy he buys additional protection for an extra premium to meet a specific need for a definite period, and the additional protection terminates at the



MAKES SOUND PROGRESS

Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn, President of The Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada, whose report for 1930 shows a strong business and financial position. Assets total \$6,024,836; surplus funds for general security, \$641,503; unassigned surplus over capital, special reserves and all other liabilities, \$163,556. Bonds, mortgages and policy loans constitute 94.2% of investments, and the rate of interest earned on mean invested assets was the high one of 6.85%.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

end of the definite period and the extra premium payment also terminates, the ordinary annual premium only being payable thereafter.

Reserves must be maintained to cover this feature of the policy, just the same as for the ordinary features of the policy, so there is absolutely no question about the ability of the company to carry out its guarantees in every respect under the contract.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I beg to inquire re the Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Company.

I would like to know whether this company is financially sound enough to place business with.

—L. D. L., Kitchener, Ont.

The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company has been in business since 1884 and has been operating under Dominion license since last year.

It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$207,957 for the protection of policyholders, and is authorized to transact throughout Canada the business of fire, automobile, burglary, plate glass and tornado insurance.

It is safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted. Its total assets at the end of 1930 were \$1,507,564, including \$854,922 of unassessed premium notes. Its total liabilities amounted to \$50,476, including \$41,435 reserves for cash premiums, etc., showing a surplus of \$1,457,088. Excluding the unassessed premium notes, the surplus over all liabilities is \$602,166, so that on a cash basis the financial position is shown to be a strong one.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

We have had some communication with the "What Cheer" and Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Providence, R.I., U.S.A., in respect to handing our fire insurance, and as we know nothing of this company and their business, we would like to have your candid opinion on them, and any information you care to let us have will be considered confidential, and appreciated by.

—J. S. L., Guelph, Ont.

What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Providence, R.I., and Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Co., also of Providence, R.I., are two of what are known as the New England factory mutuals. The former has been in business since 1874 and the latter since 1875.

They have been operating here under Ontario license since 1927, but they are not licensed by the Dominion and have no Government deposit in this country for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Their Ontario license does not require the maintenance of a Government deposit.

In insuring with foreign companies, SATURDAY NIGHT advises sticking to those which have a Dominion license and a Government deposit in Canada for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and which maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here.

Wanted: A Clean Newsprint Merger
(Continued from Page 25)

sold by Canadian mills than would have been the case had the price cut not been made. If the price of beef goes down, it is reasonable to expect that more beef will be eaten for the simple reason that "all the people all the time" are not eating all the beef they would like to eat, did their pocket-books allow. But it is otherwise with the commodity yeelp newsprint. Publishers do not enlarge their publications merely because they are buying newsprint cheaper. That

SIXTY YEARS of PROGRESS

1871 1931

STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for.....\$705,678,000
Total Assurance in Force.....\$2,863,701,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve.\$36,532,000
Assets.....\$588,733,000
Liabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock).....\$552,201,000

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MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK Established 1910	Assets \$14,892,547.00
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1850	Assets \$ 5,291,724.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1851	Assets \$ 7,013,848.00
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910	Assets \$ 4,409,681.00
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865	Assets \$ 5,690,297.00
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	Assets \$ 5,101,514.02
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Established 1835	Assets \$ 853,128.00
COSMOPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK Established 1882	Assets \$ 2,684,610.00
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANIES Established 1911	Assets \$14,881,526.06
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FIRE AND CASUALTY

1866 SIXTY FOUR YEARS AN INSURANCE INSTITUTION 1930

SVEA
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TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED.....\$30,000,000
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Total Resources exceed \$150,000,000

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size is dictated by considerations of a far other kind.

But one result of the price cut, in default of finding some solution or part solution, temporary or otherwise, of the present bedevilled situation, must inevitably be that mills making a small profit will now make a less profit, or no profit at all, that mills breaking even will now break less than even, and that mills operating at a loss will now operate at a heavier loss. That is, if they continue to operate. There is no disguising the fact that the position of some companies is an extremely parlous one.

DURING March, Canadian mills, Institute and independent mills together, operated at less than fifty-nine per cent. of capacity. That goes for the whole bunch. But some of the non-Institute mills have been running at a far higher ratio of capacity than that. Their average operation, in fact, has probably not been much short of eighty-five per cent. If that be so, the average operation of the Institute group has, in all likelihood, been around forty-seven per cent. of rated capacity.

With newsprint at \$55, profitable operation at that percentage of capacity is out of the question. Much more out of the question will it be at the prices now announced. The United States' publishers who have forced the adoption of these prices must be fully cognizant of that fact. But that has not deterred them from taking advantage of what is euphemistically styled a "buyers' market".

Premier Taschereau, it is true, in a recent statement has argued that the large Canadian producers had a profitable year last year. But, in order to make good that argument, he seems to pray in aid of it the gross profits, and thus to neglect to make allowance for the necessity of depreciation and so forth—a most vital and essential item in the ascertainment of actual profits or losses in operation of any industry, and particularly of the newsprint industry, in whose book-keeping it necessarily constitutes a factor of the most formidable magnitude.

Does the price cut, now announced, promise any compensatory advantages as some sort of an offset to the further inroad it must make on production profits (so to call them)? Let us take up a microscope and examine anything of that kind that may be discernible with its help.

In the first place, it may, one supposes, be said that it will have a tendency, not, indeed, to enlarge the Canadian market for newsprint, but to lessen the possibility of its future diminution, by its effect on the price differential as between Canadian newsprint supplies and the supplies of sulphite or of pulpwood (as the case may be) obtainable by United States' interests from other countries.

IN THE second place, some say that it will have the effect of rendering the United States' publishers more amicable. Such a lot of twaddle has been fed to the public in the last year as to the improvement in the relations between the publishers and Canadian newsprint operators for which the fact of some of our super-tacticians was supposed to be responsible—an improvement that has now manifested itself in the present price cut!—that it would be unwise to stake very much on the future amicability. In any case, the two compensatory "advantages" mentioned—and it is difficult to think of any other—are of a highly intangible and problematical character.

It was stated at the outset of these remarks, that one result of the price cut will probably be to hasten the consummation of the consolidation project which has been for so long under discussion. One obvious reason for this is the realization that common-sense suggests the fact that, otherwise, what has just happened may, quite conceivably, happen again. Those who have been demanding, and have obtained, \$50 newsprint, may easily ask, Why not \$45 newsprint? In effect, producers, at their wits' end, might find themselves competing for business at less than the cost of production, in many cases.

Now, there are some people who say, and apparently believe, that this policy of the "open market" (a pleasant-sounding name for a price war) is the logical way of making the best of a bad job. They contend that it would give free and unfettered play to the economic law of supply and demand, and, in so doing, would eventuate in the "survival of the fittest" newsprint companies—the companies, that is to say, with the best strategic manufacturing position, the most efficient management, the most desirable trade connections and (not least) the strongest financial backbone. Presumably these fittest

surviving companies would then be able to buy up the less fit deceased companies for a song.

THAT the companies which would emerge victorious from such a battlefield would be in a strong and stable position for future operation is quite fairly arguable. But the problem of Canadian newsprint is too much of a national problem for the nation at large, or the national conscience, readily to acquiesce in any such *Vae victis* solution of its difficulties, if any other practicable alternative of meeting them offers.

The pulp and paper industry, as a whole, of which the newsprint branch constitutes the overwhelmingly largest proportion, is the largest and most important manufacturing industry in Canada, alike in value of products and in distribution of wages and salaries. It means too much in our whole national and industrial concept of things, and to too many thousands of Canadian citizens, to be subjected to the arbitrament of any battlefield, such as that just mentioned, with all the wreckage and disaster inevitably attendant thereon. Always provided, of course, that an alternative can be found with reasonably secure promise, not, indeed, of extrication from its difficulties—that, in any full sense, must be a matter of years—but of an easing of the same.

Such an alternative is presented by consolidation. Always provided, again, that it is consolidation of the right kind. Which is another way of saying that it must be consolidation differing, in most material and fundamental respects, from the kind of consolidations of which the newsprint industry has too often been the subject—or rather (as, in some instances, it might not be untrue to say) the victim. It is not too much to say that there is, in the public mind, a very well-founded and well-defined apprehension with regard to consolidation in its application to the newsprint industry. Therefore the proviso just mentioned is a basic and cardinal condition of any consolidation that public opinion would regard as even tolerable. That is a matter as to which a word or two will be said later. Meanwhile, let us consider briefly what is to be said in favor of consolidation at this crisis of the newsprint industry's fortunes.

In the first place, if sufficiently comprehensive, consolidation would avert the evils of a price war. The right sort of consolidation, as we shall see, cannot be a pleasant process, in any event. On the contrary, it will bring much pain to many—most of all, unfortunately, to people who have had no part or lot in bringing on any of the accumulated misfortunes that beset the industry. But, at that, the pain it will bring will be neither so widespread nor so indiscriminate in its incidence as the evils that must surely follow in the wake of a wide-open price war.

MOREOVER, it would render possible a unification of general policy for the industry. At present, there are about as many policies as there are operating companies. On all sides lack of co-ordination is apparent with the usual uneconomic results that that implies.

Unquestionably, too, it would result in a very substantial reduction of overhead charges. It is quite possible that, even now, the various companies have not yet got their woods operations on to a sufficiently economical and efficient basis, though there have been big improvements made in this regard within the last few years, and particularly in the last couple of years. But as regards manufacturing and managerial efficiency and economy, things are not susceptible of much betterment in the way of decreased overhead. The operators have got this down to as fine a point as is practicable while so many companies continue to operate separately. But with consolidation effected, far fewer relatively highly-paid executives and officials would be needed.

Presumably, also, the banks which must be viewing the present state of affairs, one would think, with far from unalloyed satisfaction, would prefer to have one stable entity to deal with rather than a lot of rival units. That is, of course, providing consolidation took such a shape as would not prejudice the securities that the individual banks at present possess with respect to their respective company customers.

Furthermore, consolidation would facilitate the equitable handling of the problem of unemployment which, in certain districts, where pulp and paper mills are located, has assumed lamentable proportions. "Rationalized

(Continued on Page 32)

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EFFECTS CONSOLIDATION
E. P. Taylor, President of Brewing Corporation which reports progress in the operations of its various properties.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

THE WAR BETWEEN FUELS

Despite Much More Efficient Use of Coal, Fuel Oil, Water Power and Natural Gas Are Winning Many Markets

DURING the last two decades, far-reaching changes have occurred in the utilization of fuels for the production of industrial and domestic heat and power. Throughout the nineteenth century, coal was the main source of energy and was used in increasing quantities.

Within recent years, however, other sources of energy—fuel oil, natural gas and water power—have been developed and have entered into competition with coal. Since 1913, the use of these competitors has increased to an amazing extent, while world coal production,

on the other hand, has remained practically stationary.

Because of the dominating position of the United States, both as a producer and consumer of fuel, the competition between the new and old sources of energy has been most intense in that country. *The Index*, published by the New York Trust Company, points out that more than 90 per cent. of the world's natural gas and about 65 per cent. of the world's fuel oil are consumed in the United States, while 40 per cent. of the developed water power is located in that country.

Profound changes in energy utilization, however, have also occurred in the industrialized countries of northwestern Europe, which constitute the most important fuel producing and consuming area outside the United States.

It is only natural, in view of the concentration of industry in Europe and America, that nearly 95 per cent. of the world's energy is consumed in these regions. Notwithstanding the numerous industrial developments which have occurred in South America, Australia and, to a lesser extent, in India and Africa, the population of these areas is still preponderantly agricultural. Lower standards of living and a less rigorous climate, requiring smaller amounts of fuel for domestic heating, are further elements which have a bearing upon the fuel consumption of the tropic and semi-tropic regions.

WHILE competition from the newer sources of energy is displacing coal from many of its once dependable markets, there has also been an increasing amount of competition between coal produced in different countries and in different parts of the same country. The United States and the United Kingdom have felt the effects of this competition most keenly.

In this country, the development of new coal fields, principally those in Kentucky and West Virginia, resulted in increasing potential productive capacity far in excess of current consumptive requirements.

Coal from the new areas invaded the markets formerly held by the older fields of Pennsylvania. Prices were reduced, and mining operations were curtailed or suspended entirely, in many districts, because of the intense competition of coal with coal.

Factors arising from war-time conditions were largely responsible for the dislocation of the European coal trade and the profound changes which have occurred in the relative positions of the principal coal producing nations. Countries which had previously been dependent upon external supplies, chiefly furnished by the United Kingdom, were obliged to become more independent, during the war, in respect of fuel and energy sources.

Belgium and Holland have each increased their coal output substantially in the post-war period, while France has so efficiently re-equipped the coal mines destroyed during the war that they now produce considerably more than in 1913.

Due to the loss of important coal bearing areas to France and Poland, and the necessity of supplying both France and Italy with coal in connection with reparations payments, Germany has exploited its remaining coal fields more extensively and has mined and utilized increasing quantities of the low-grade brown coals.

Russia, moreover, in attempting to carry out the Five Year Plan, is now producing considerably more coal than before the war.

DUE to the stimulation of coal mining in these countries, the output of coal in Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, is now some 60,000,000 tons greater than in 1913. Although consumptive requirements have also expanded, the former dependence upon the United Kingdom no longer exists and imports from that country have consequently declined appreciably.

Since the United Kingdom ordinarily exported about one-third of its total output before the war, a large percentage of which was shipped to Europe, the contraction in the export trade due to the competition of coal produced in its former markets, has contributed in no small measure to the depression of the British coal industry.

While increased production of coal, from both new and old fields, has been largely responsible for the depression in the coal industries of

many important producing countries, greater efficiency in the utilization of coal has also been an important factor in reducing the world's demand for this form of fuel.

The public utility companies, which consume a large portion of the domestic coal output, now use, on the average, but 1.7 pounds of coal to produce one kilowatt hour, whereas 6 pounds were required in 1902. Thus, the development of large, centrally-located generating plants has resulted in the elimination of many of the smaller and less efficient power plants with corresponding gains in fuel economy.

Better combustion methods and new types of boilers have also led to a marked reduction in fuel consumption by U.S. railways, which burn one-quarter of the bituminous coal mined in the United States. In the last 10 years, the amount of fuel required to move 1,000 tons of freight and cars one mile has decreased 28 per cent., or from 197 pounds, in 1920, to 142 pounds, in 1929.

Due to the remarkable progress made in the efficient utilization of coal, it is conservatively estimated that the same amount of energy can be produced in industrial plants today with 75 per cent. as much coal as was required 10 years ago.

THE steady increase in the world output of crude oil has resulted in the production of an increasingly large amount of fuel oil, which has entered the world market for fuel and furnished competition with other sources of energy.

World production of fuel oil now amounts to approximately 630,000,000 barrels annually, which is equivalent in heat value to about 176,000,000 short tons of coal. Of the total, the United States uses approximately 65 per cent., or something in excess of 400,000,000 barrels.

The most important U.S. consumers of fuel oil, with their approximate annual requirements, are given in the following table:

Steamships	90,000,000 barrels
Railroads	70,000,000 "
Petroleum industry	50,000,000 "
Commercial and domestic heating	50,000,000 "
Manufacturing	40,000,000 "
Power plants	30,000,000 "
Iron and steel	20,000,000 "

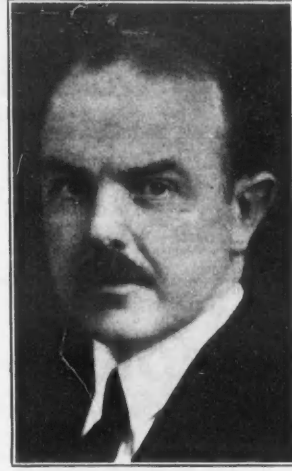
Even though a large portion of the United States consumption is used in areas such as the Pacific Coast and the South Central region which do not produce coal, it is apparent that the competition of fuel oil has had a direct bearing upon the consumption of coal. In many instances, coal would be used, even in areas far removed from the mines, had it not been displaced by fuel oil.

It is probable, moreover, that industrial coal consumption has been curtailed in certain regions as a number of manufacturing plants have been established in localities where fuel oil was readily available at less cost. The most intensive competition between fuel oil and coal has taken place in the highly industrialized North Atlantic region, where oil has been substituted for coal in a large number of industrial establishments and homes. This development, it is believed, has been an important factor in restricting coal production in many of the Northeastern coal fields.

Europe ranks next to the United States as a fuel oil consuming area, its annual requirements amounting to approximately 120,000,000 barrels a year, the equivalent of 33,000,000 tons of coal. Since Russia produces and uses more than one-half of the total amount, however, it can be seen that the competition between fuel oil and coal in western Europe has not assumed such major proportions as in the United States.

The use of oil in Europe for domestic heating and the generation of commercial power is, as yet, very limited, and the bulk of the fuel oil utilized in the European area is consumed by oil-burning and Diesel-motored ships.

Consumption of fuel oil in other countries approximates 120,000,000 barrels, or an amount equal to that consumed in Europe including Russia. Latin America uses some 70,000,000 barrels annually and about 40,000,000 barrels are utilized each year in Asia, Australia, the Dutch East Indies and the Pacific Islands.



REPRESENTS INSULLS
Foster Hannaford of Chicago, whose election to the board of directors of the Winnipeg Electric Company has been announced, representing the Insull interests, is a former St. Paul man, son of J. M. Hannaford, former president of the Northern Pacific railroad and now vice-chairman of the board of this road. He became superintendent of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company in 1924, later becoming associated with the firm of Noyes Bros. and Cutler, of St. Paul, wholesale druggists. In June, Mr. Hannaford joined the Middle West Utilities Company of Chicago, of which he is now assistant to the president.

It is believed that in eastern Asia the ready availability of fuel oil from the petroleum industry of the Dutch East Indies has retarded the development of the coal mines in that region; the exploitation of Mexican and South American oil resources, moreover, has doubtless been responsible for the decline of coal imports in Latin America.

IT IS in the United States, which consumes over 95 per cent. of the world's natural gas, that this comparatively recently exploited fuel has become the most serious competitor of other sources of energy. In the countries which utilize the remaining 5 per cent., the bulk of the natural gas is used
(Continued on Page 31)

TIDE TURNING?

(Continued from Page 25)
conceptions on this point — and must enforce the retirement from production of the less efficient. Moreover, during the past few months the discrepancy between wholesale prices, retail prices and wages has become less pronounced. Retail prices have continued to decline and thus come more into accord with current wholesale price levels. The unpalatable necessity for an adjustment of the money value of labor with other money values is becoming better realized; wage reductions, if naturally arousing protestation, have been introduced with less friction.

ON THE whole, perhaps, most progress has been made in recent months in matters of an intangible nature which cannot be statistically measured. Improvements in the international political and economic atmosphere should ultimately be translated into expanded trade, but the fruit must ripen before it can be gathered.

In this sphere, the situation in South America has been clarified rather than disturbed by the epidemic of revolutions; affairs in China appear to have quietened, if peace is as yet far off, the revolutionary movement is losing its cohesion; among the Great Powers progress towards disarmament has been steady, although the European situation has now been abruptly disturbed by fears of an Austro-German move to upset the system established by the Treaty of Versailles.

Enhanced political amity has been accompanied by better international economic relations. In the financial world the interdependence of debtor and creditor countries, on the one hand, and of national money markets, on the other, is being more widely recognized. Four countries were involved in the scheme for the control of tin production. In early April the formation of an Anglo-Dutch-American company for the exploitation of oil from coal was announced.

If the hopes that 1931 would see the turn of the tide have yet to be proved justified, they have not yet been belied—for which consolation, meagre as it may seem, we should not be ungrateful. The first few months of 1931 have, broadly speaking, borne the appearance of a period of "bumping along the bottom".

We may yet see a deepening of our adversities, but there does appear grounds for hope that the historian of the future may regard the latter months of 1930 as the period of deepest depression, and their successors an interval when the growth of depression was arrested.

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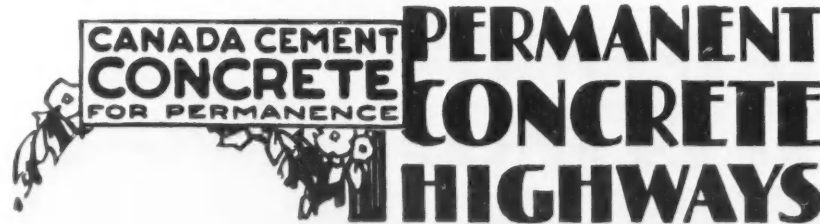
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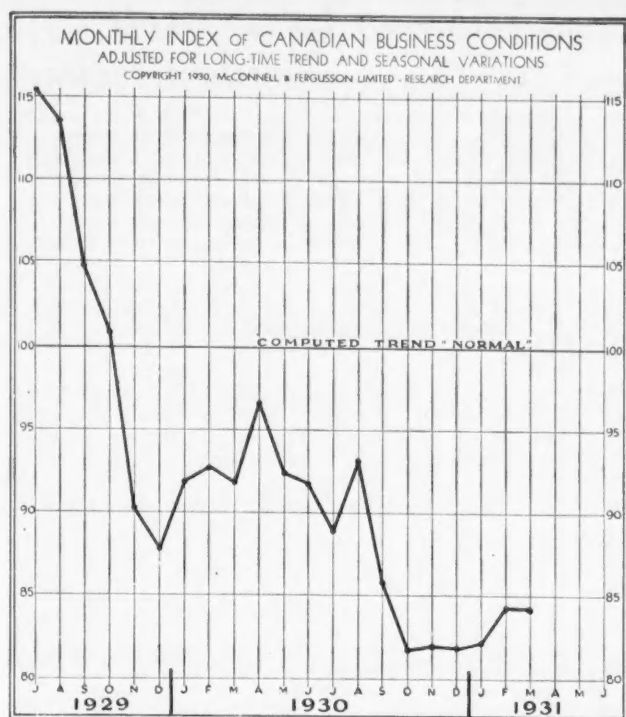
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THE TREND OF BUSINESS



A FRACTIONAL recession in Canadian business was noted during the month of March, according to the McConnell & Ferguson Monthly Index of Canadian Business Conditions, which registered 15.80 per cent. below normal, compared with 15.65 per cent. below normal for the previous month, and 8.20 per cent. below normal for March, 1930.

There was a further rise in the index of construction contracts, which gained over four per cent., but revenue freight loadings and

bank debts did not respond to the usual seasonal increases, the former losing 2.5 per cent. The index of electric energy output showed slight improvement from the low established last month.

A slight recession was also noted in the United States during the past month.

The following table gives the combined weighted index and the four component factors, each of which has been adjusted for both seasonal variation and long-time trend:

	Mar. 1931	Feb. 1931	Mar. 1930
Carloadings of revenue freight	77.8	80.3	93.6
Construction contracts awarded	102.7	98.5	94.0
Bank debts	84.4	84.0	85.3
Electric power production	78.8	77.0	92.4
Combined weighted index	84.2	84.3	91.8

THE WAR BETWEEN FUELS

(Continued from Page 30)
in connection with oil field operations and does not contend with either coal or fuel oil for general use.

The consumption of natural gas in the United States has more than tripled since 1913, rising from 582 billion cubic feet, in that year, to 1,917 billion cubic feet, in 1929. Construction of new and longer pipe lines is expanding the area of distribution and it is expected that consumption will increase with particular rapidity during the next few years.

Virtually all of the more recent expansion in the production of natural gas in the United States has occurred in California, Texas and Louisiana, all regions inadequately supplied with coal and dependent, in large measure, upon fuel oil. Consequently, the greater consumption of natural gas has been achieved largely at the expense of oil.

An important result of this situation has been that more oil has been available, and prices have, in some instances, been adversely affected. In certain areas, however, natural gas is now entering into active competition with coal. Long-distance pipe lines have been built to supply a number of middle western and southern cities, such as St. Louis, Denver, Atlanta and Birmingham, with natural gas, and coal consumption in these areas will doubtless be affected.

Because of its low relative cost, natural gas has been adopted by a number of industries in which fuel costs are decisive factors. Such industries include smelting, glass working and heat treating of metals, while steam generating plants are using it on an increasing scale in place of coal.

Although industrial uses account for some 80 per cent. of the total consumption of natural gas, domestic consumption has been gaining rapidly in recent years and is becoming an increasingly important outlet for the natural gas distributing companies. It is estimated that, at present, there are more than 3,800,000 domestic users receiving natural gas in 2,500 communities in 22 states.

It is apparent that if the current rate of increase in the use of natural gas continues, it will soon be a formidable competitor of both coal and fuel oil in many parts of the United States. Already, it has contributed towards the gradual decline of fuel oil prices.

OWING chiefly to the improvement of long-distance transmission methods, the development of hydro-electric power has made

substantial progress in the last two decades. Developed water power now supplies 39,000,000 horse power of energy annually, which is equivalent to the energy that could be produced from about 117,000,000 tons of coal at present fuel efficiency.

Of the total amount of developed water power, the United States produces nearly 15,000,000 horse power, Europe 13,000,000 horse power and Canada 6,000,000 horse power. In the Far East, Japan has supplemented its local coal supply by completing hydro-electric projects capable of developing nearly 2,000,000 horse power. In South America and Africa, water power has not, as yet, assumed important proportions.

The most significant fact in connection with the world's hydro-electric projects is that most of them have been established in regions inadequately supplied with other sources of energy.

In the United States, for example, the most important water power developments are in the North Pacific states, the South Atlantic states, the Great Lakes region and New England. In each of these areas, the local supply of coal is inadequate and long rail hauls from the mines are necessary.

Most of Canada's water power is located in Ontario and Quebec, where no coal is mined and consumptive requirements are largely supplied by importations from the United States and the United Kingdom. In Europe, the principal development of hydro-electric energy has occurred in those countries which have no coal or else very limited supplies, such as Norway, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland and Austria.

While advocates of water power development urge its further utilization, most frequently basing their arguments upon its lower cost, a careful study of the subject indicates that expansion, unless planned with great care and foresight, would not necessarily furnish a more economical supply of energy. In the first place, many, if not most, of the best water power sites, where energy can be produced at lower cost, have already been developed.

IT MUST also be remembered that the original installation cost of a hydro-electric plant, is materially greater than the cost of erecting a steam generating plant. Furthermore, greatly increased efficiency in the utilization of coal has substantially reduced the costs of producing power in steam generating plants.

Owing to these causes, steam

generating plants are being established in greater numbers than hydro-electric stations. In 1930, for example, fuel burning plants with a capacity of 2,000,000 horse power were established in the United States, as compared with hydro-electric plants of 750,000 horse power capacity.

In the same year, 65 per cent. of the electrical energy generated in the United States was produced by steam generating plants as compared with 35 per cent. by hydro-electric stations.

One of the chief effects of the widespread development of the newer sources of energy is that fuel costs, and, consequently, production costs, have been reduced in a number of industrial areas.

It must also be recognized that the increased use of the newer fuels has, to a certain extent, affected the railroads. Although the volume of coal transported by U.S. railroads has risen by some 12 per cent. since 1913, there has been but little change in recent years and there is no doubt that it would have increased to a much greater extent had it not been for the displacement of coal by other fuels and by water power.

The newer fuels, moreover, do not furnish sufficient traffic to the railroads to compensate them for the loss in the movement of coal. Petroleum products and natural gas are increasingly transported by pipe lines, while electric power, generated at large central stations,



HAMILTON MANAGER OF GREAT-WEST

Geo. D. Woodcock, who has been appointed District Manager at Hamilton for the Great-West Life Assurance Company, succeeding J. S. Howell, recently resigned. Mr. Woodcock has been connected with the Toronto Agency of the Company for some years, and has been successful in placing a substantial amount of life insurance each year.

is distributed over wide areas by means of high power transmission lines.

Although the principal competition between the various sources of energy is centred in the United States and Europe, there is virtually no power-using country in the world, in which the effects of the struggle are not being felt. Natural gas is not yet being distributed from the European oil fields, as it is in the United States, but may be in the near future.

While fuel oil has not yet been adopted on a large scale as a fuel by European industry, it may eventually displace coal to a greater extent than at present. There is no way of predicting the future, but world competition between energy sources, as it exists at present, is of absorbing interest.

PRICES AND WAGES

(Continued from Page 27)

A judicial review of the facts makes it as clear as noonday that the wage earner is better off today, on the basis of earning power and what his wages will buy, than he has been at any time in human history.

Of course, all this is inapplicable to men and women who are out of employment. They represent the victims of adjustment. When prices were high, pressure was put on production. Consumption was unquestionably stimulated by good times, yet not to the extent of taking care of the final gross output. The result was over-production, which at once brought a set of vicious leverages to bear on the economic structure. Work had to be slowed down, with unemployment in the direct ratio of lowered production.

But, chastening as this bitter experience ought to be, it is obvious that until some mechanism has been provided which will give effective warning against over-production, economic progress will continue to be a thing of ups and

downs, of cycles with extremes at either end. Civilization appears to have failed in bringing about that measure of co-operation which alone can give stability.

Capitalism is blamed for this; yet we must all see that the conditions on which Karl Marx based his gospel of extreme socialism in 1867, and which he predicted would create a perpetual cleavage between capital and labor, have absolutely disappeared in our time.

CERTAIN further thoughts are inescapable. If wages have remained practically stationary, while prices in general have fallen quite materially, can complete and constructive adjustment take place with that condition persisting? I fear not. Wages bear directly on the cost of production, and if they remain at their present level the process of stabilization will assuredly be hindered, if not thwarted.

On the other hand, it cannot be a bad thing to have purchasing power, as represented in wages, rank high. Nevertheless, society at large would be better off with everybody working at fair wages rather than say eight out of ten at the wages of 1920.

Experience is a stern teacher. Those who predicted in 1920 that prices would establish a new norm were only partly right. Looking backward, we must all see that the only commodity which was unaffected by the disorganizing impact of war was money; and this should serve as a check on the intemperate railings of socialists against the greed of capitalism.

We have not yet reached a state of poise in the matter of prices, and I suspect they will recede still further; just as I also suspect they will rise again when a better balance has been established between supply and demand.



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This official title is necessarily technical but—

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AGE	First 3 Years	Next 17 Years	After 20 Years
20	\$96.00	\$112.95	\$71.20
30	121.50	142.95	94.40
40	179.70	211.40	135.45
50	309.00	363.50	205.75

(Premiums Payable Quarterly, Semi-Annually or Annually)

The policy calls for an increase in the premium after three years, but dividends also begin at the end of three years. While future dividends must depend entirely on future earnings, the current earnings of the Company are sufficient to provide dividends at least equal to the increase in premium

This policy will enable the man who has dependents to secure more nearly adequate protection during the years they most need it and at a price he can afford to pay



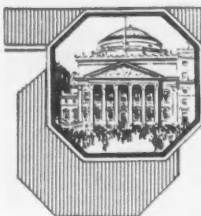
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We want you to understand more fully the value of Dictaphone in your own office—how it can save your own and your secretary's time—how it can increase the efficiency of your entire organization. Mr. T. R. Crayston, General Manager, will gladly arrange a demonstration for you—either in your own office or in our new demonstrating rooms. Or better still, he will willingly send a Dictaphone for you to try out for yourself—with no obligation. Come in and see us.

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Wanted: A Clean Newsprint Merger

(Continued from Page 29)

business", or sharing of orders, or organized distribution of employment—call it what one may—would go a long way to remedy the most flagrant of the unemployment ills. In addition to this, an organization of such undoubted strength as a really comprehensive consolidation would represent would be able to operate something akin to a scheme of rehabilitation for former employees of such mills as it may be manifestly impossible to reopen. In the unemployment aspect of the question the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario are so directly interested that they are justified in using, and, indeed, are bound, to use every means open to them—and, after all, they have a good deal of power of various kinds in connection with timber limits, electrical energy and so forth in their hands—that will tend to the amelioration of that condition.

THE root trouble of the newsprint situation is over-expansion of the industry. World-wide depression, including the shrinkage of markets for newsprint, especially in the United States, has accentuated the industry's difficulties of the moment. But, even had there been no such world-wide depression, expansion had been on so vast and unjustifiable a scale that the Canadian newsprint industry would still have been depressed today. Without the acquiescence of provincial governments, the over-expansion evil could not have attained the monstrous proportions that it has demonstrably attained. That is a patent fact which not all the special pleading of Premier Taschereau or anyone else can obscure. It is the past prodigal dealing with timber limits and the like that allowed of the over-expansion as it has permitted the outrageous exploitation of our forest resources.

It is this prodigal dealing that allowed those whom Mr. Taschereau vaguely, but quite understandably, styles the "promoters" to get in their fine work. The industry, to a very large extent, has been made the tool and cat's-paw of these self-same "promoters". The consequence is that just as mill expansion was whooped up, so was capitalization. The one, in fact, went hand-in-hand with the other. Future profits were capitalized and, according to Mr. Taschereau, "the over-capitalization converted, to the benefit of the enterprising promoters, and, as a result, this basic industry has been hopelessly loaded almost to the crack of doom." If one takes a critical glance at the capital set-up of certain companies, one can understand the significance of these words.

Thus it is obvious that the consolidation which seems to afford the best hope of the newsprint industry's weathering the storm, must be of a very difficult character from some of the consolidations that have previously occurred. Instead of being a smoke screen for over-capitalization, it will have to be on a basis of economic reorganization involving very drastic reduction of capital. Capital assets will have to be revalued downwards in accordance with their earning power, on what they are worth as producers of revenue.

CONSOLIDATION accompanied by reorganization of this kind, is the only sort of consolidation

that can be seriously considered now, if some of the companies are not to drift, and not very slowly, on to the financial rocks altogether. It is going to be a painful surgical operation, but it can no longer be avoided. The patient has been wriggling away from the operating table for months, if not for years, while the malignant disease has been growing more acute all the time. With a revaluation of capital assets downwards on a basis of real and not artificial worth, it should be possible for the industry to tide itself over the difficult time through which it is passing and has still to pass. Even at the best, that is not going to be any easy job. For example, there is the sharing of orders—a matter that constitutes a problem in itself, and one which calls for solution in relation particularly to the unemployment in the industry.

A highly-placed executive is reported to have recently stated that an equal distribution of tonnage of the newsprint produced in Canada would mean that there would be no unemployment in the industry. As



JOINS FIRM

M. Claude Aldous, who has become associated with K. A. MacPhadyen & Co., Members of the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, Toronto.

Canadian mills altogether are operating at less than fifty-nine per cent. of capacity, it is a little difficult to understand this quite literally. Still, at any rate, such equal distribution would very materially mitigate the evil. But how are such mills as may remain outside the consolidation we have been envisaging to be brought to toe the line in the matter of adhering to a pooling arrangement? That is a question to which no answer will be attempted here, further than to say that if banks, governments and public opinion, to say nothing of the bulk of the industry, should unite on the advisability of a certain course, they can bring mighty things to pass.

However, this last is almost by way of digression. To return to our main argument: If consolidation there is to be, it must be a clean consolidation. The water must be squeezed out of the securities, as a condition concomitant or precedent and then no other water injected. This, of course, will sound like rank madness, sheer, stark, staring lunacy to some of those whom Premier Taschereau speaks of as the "promoters" who hold the genial idea that stock, like plants or flowers, is all the better for "watering". 'Tis to be feared, indeed, that they themselves have "water on the brain".

IN 1928, the total capital investment in the pulp and paper industry was just on \$580,000,000. During 1929 — by the arrival of which year it was plainly manifested that the newsprint branch of the industry was enormously over-expanded while it was, in addition, facing the imminent possibility of a price war in that year — the capital investment increased to \$645,000,000—practically all in the newsprint branch. It would seem utterly incredible, did one not know that it had happened, that the financial engineers who have brought about the present condition of over-capitalization should have dreamed of jacking up the capital investment to the tune of \$65,000,000 in a year when there was the gravest danger of a price war breaking out at any moment.

"This proficiency in clapping a crushing mortgage on a basic industry," says the Premier of Quebec, "seems to come as easily to our promoters as falling off a log." Whatever may happen to the industry, it is up to all with any voice in the matter, direct or indirect, up to the country at large, to ensure that in the amalgamation that looks to be imminent, there is afforded no loophole for the exercise of this proved "proficiency".

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Condensed Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1930

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash:		Unpaid Losses:	
On hand and in Bank:	\$ 18,312.36	Reinsurance Companies' Funds and	\$ 6,458.86
Accounts Receivable:		Balance:	
Net balances due by Agents and others:	\$5,915.89	Accounts Payable and other Liabilities:	\$2,227.47
Investments and Accrued Interest:		Reserve for:	
Government, Municipal, and		Unearned Premiums:	\$112,311.92
other bonds at Book Value \$532,967.36		Contingencies:	\$ 5,149.44
Mortgages and Agreements of		Capital Paid-up:	\$117,761.39
Sale of real estate:	\$78,421.34	Capital Surplus:	\$45,704.42
Sundry:	\$61.00	Profit and Loss Account:	\$36,732.22
	\$31,888.70		
Real Estate:			
Acquired by Purchase:	\$52,972.01		
Half Interest in Head Office			
Building:	\$175,000.00		
Office Equipment and Automobiles:	\$47,972.01		
	\$,217.35		
	\$1,422,407.21		\$1,422,407.21

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for sinking of 3-compartment shaft 15 feet, 8 inches by 6 feet 4 inches, 500 feet and from 500 to 1000 feet. Tenders to 500 feet and from 500 to 1000 feet to be made separately.

All machinery on the property, 5-drill compressor, two 70 H.P. boilers, steel sharpener — machinery complete for work to 1000 feet in depth.

Further information may be obtained from J. W. Morrison, mine manager, Haileybury, Ont.

Certified check for 10% of amount tendered must accompany each tender for work to 500 feet to guarantee completion of the work. Checks of those who do not receive the contract will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders must reach the head office of the company not later than May 15, 1931.

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NEW LISKEARD ONTARIO